HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
**B.S.A.** Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
**B.S.A.** Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1911.

VOL. XIV. NO. 268— BOMBAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1926. ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | | |
| 13 Nov. | RANCHI .. | NALDERA‡ .. | 15,933 |
| 20 ,, | RAZMAK .. | | 10,602 |
| 27 ,, | RANCHI .. | MANTUA .. | 10,902 |
| 4 Dec. | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 11 ,, | RANCHI .. | NARKUNDA‡ .. | 16,227 |
| 18 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 25 ,, | RANCHI .. | MACEDONIA* .. | 11,089 |
| 1927 | | | |
| 1 Jan. | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 8 ,, | RANCHI .. | MOOLTAN‡ .. | 20,847 |
| 15 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 22 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* .. | 10,940 |
| 29 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 5 Feb. | RAZMAK .. | MALOJA‡ .. | 20,830 |
| 12 ,, | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 19 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,918 |
| 26 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 5 Mar. | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA ‡ .. | 15,993 |
| 12 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 19 ,, | RAZMAK† .. | | 10,602 |
| 23 ,, | CHINA‖ .. | | 7,952 |
| 26 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 2 Apr. | NARKUNDA‡ | | 16,227 |
| 9 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 16 ,, | RAZMAK† .. | | 10,602 |
| 23 ,, | RAJPUTANA | | 16,500 |
| 30 ,, | MOOLTAN‡ .. | | 20,817 |
| 7 May | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 14 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA † .. | 10,940 |
| 21 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 28 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALOJA‡ .. | 20,837 |
| 4 June | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

1—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2—2nd ,, Saloon to London £54, & £52,
,, to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea ..... £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions ..... £120
To Marseilles and back ..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 25th Nov. | MANDALA .. | 8,246 |
| 16th Dec. | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 10th Mar. '27 | DUMANA .. | 8,127 |
| 21th ,, | MANDALA .. | 8,246 |
| 14th April | MARGHA .. | 8,258 |
| 5th May | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | | |
| 23rd Nov. | NYANZA .. | China & Japan | |
| | COMORIN .. | At Colombo for Australia. | |
| 21st Dec. | DEVANHA .. | China & Japan | |
| | MOLDAVIA .. | At Colombo for Australia. | |
| 4th Jan. '27 | DELTA .. | China & Japan. | |
| | NALDERA .. | At Colombo for Australia. | |
| 18th ,, | NELLORE .. | China & Japan | |
| | CHITRAL .. | At Colombo for Australia. | |
| 1st Feb. | NYANZA .. | China & Japan. | |
| | NARKUNDA .. | At Colombo for Australia. | |

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|
| *TAMBA MARU | 5845 | 31 Oct. | 12 Nov. |
| TOTTORI MARU | 5973 | 16 Nov. | 28 Nov. |
| *AWA MARU | 6028 | 29 Nov. | 1 Dec. |
| TOKUSHIMA M | 5976 | 16 Dec. | 30 Dec. |
| MURORAN M | 5374 | 21 Dec. | 4 Jan. |
| SADO MARU | 5898 | 29 Dec. | 12 Jan |

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
### O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| Indus Maru .. | 29th Oct. | 10th Nov |
| *Celebes Maru .. | 7th Nov. | 10th ,, |
| Honolulu Maru .. | 8th ,, | 22nd ,, |
| Boneo Maru .. | 23rd ,, | 7th Dec |
| Indo Maru .. | 29th ,, | 13th ,, |

* Proceeds to Calcutta.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Yusen Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| 1926. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12th Nov. | VARELA .. | Busreh via Karachi |
| 13th ,, | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports. |
| 15th ,, | VITA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports |
| 17th ,, | BANKORA .. | Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf. |
| 24th ,, | KARAPARA .. | East & S. Africa. |

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## INSURANCE

### ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
### National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER 25RS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| YOU GET | Rs. 1,500 | IN CASH |
| AND A POLICY OF | Rs. 1,500 | FULLY PAIDUP |
| | Rs. 3,000 | PAYABLE AFTER DEATH |

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
**Give us an opportunity to tell you how it is.**
*For all Particulars and forms apply to:*
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate St., Fort Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents.
*Head Office:* 6/7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

### The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

| | Local. | Mofussil |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year .. .. | Rs. 25 | Rs. 30 |
| 6 Months .. .. | Rs. 12-8 | Rs 15 |
| 3 Months .. .. | Rs. 6-4 | Rs. 7-8 |
| 1 Month .. .. | Rs. 2-2 | Rs. 2-8 |

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 3/8 | Rs. 4 | Rs. 7 |

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

# KATNI
"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

*What's in a name?*

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best. It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme, etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED. And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20416 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. LTD
Agents - C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

## INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
Apply for all particulars to Head Office, 6 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

## GET YOUR CLOTHES
MADE AT
## E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms. Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs. Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c.
Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.:
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

## INSURANCE

### Great Eastern Life Assurance
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908
RECORD OF PROGRESS.

| | | 1915 | | 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Insurance in force | Rs. | 1,18,64,148 | Rs. | 3,63,38,774 |
| Assets .. .. | Rs. | 21,25,410 | Rs. | 1,14,15,994 |
| New Business .. | Rs. | 25,18,246 | Rs. | 97,50,938 |

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED
*For Particulars Write to*
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.
### THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.,
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
*For particulars Apply to:—*
Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent.)

THE
## INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
*HEAD OFFICE:*—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
our SPECIALTY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.
WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE
*For particulars apply to*
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
*Secretaries and Managers.*

## INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 11 Lacs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street CALCUTTA. Or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Silva Street, Mazagon—Bombay

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

**HALF ANNA**

**PER WORD**

**CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.**

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words ; Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—Persons desirous of securing GERMAN AGENCIES. Particulars on anna stamp. STANDARD BOOK AGENCY (Deptt. C), Karachi.
A R3927

WANTED—CANVASSERS on Pay and Commission Basis. See personally between 9 and 11 a.m. on working days, Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.
A R3912

WANTED—A PRIVATE SECRETARY for a small State, knowledge of Urdu and Gujerati essential. Mahomedan Gentleman to be preferred. Pay Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 125 p.m. and according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1852, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 27628

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—GODOWN, WORKSHOPS 90' by 25' on Pucka Road, monthly rent Rs. 85/- each and Dhobighats each with 40 Stones. Rent cheap. Apply HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. Mount Road, Mazagon
O R3882.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED—ACTIVE and ENERGETIC SALESMAN STATION and COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS to push sale throughout India, Ceylon and Burma of our most durable and fancy Silk Gala, Tussar, Karandi and Woollen Cloth and Hosiery Banyan, Muffler, Frocks, Ties, Lady Coats, etc., on Liberal Commission. Cash security essential. Apply stating previous experience to:—H. R. & R. RAIS CO., Ludhiana.
T R3925

## PHOTOGRAPHS

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

## EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING CLASSES conducted by Experienced Teacher at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Hornby Road, opp. Lloyd's Bank. Join to-day. Moderate Fees.
M R3923

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

## MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Two ton NAPIER LORRY in excellent condition. Recently overhauled and painted. Apply giving offer to Box No. 1853, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R3926

## PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion .. | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion .. | Rs 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion .. | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th & subsequent Insertions | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### NOTICE

BE it known to all concerned that

(1) Mr. Jivraj Motiram, who was a partuer in our Jatha Department has willingly discontinued his said partnership with us from Kartik Sudi 1st of Samvat Year 1983, i.e., Saturday the 6th November, 1926.

(2) Mr. AMRATLAL RATANJI, who was a working partner in our Company till Aso vadi 30th of Samvat Year 1931 and worked thereafter as an employee, has been willingly relieved from Kartik Sudi 1st of Samvat Year 1983, i.e Saturday, the 6th November, 1926

No one should therefore deal with the abovenamed two gentlemen in our name hereafter and we are not responsible for their action if they deal with them.

JETHA DEVJEE & CO.,
R3922

## TENDERS.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for WORKS IN THE CONSTRUCTION of an OVOID SEWER in Sydenham Road from Paidhownie Road to 200 feet South of Musjid Bunder Road will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 18th day of November, 1926.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 per form to any one deputed to receive them by the AG. DY. EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, DRAINAGE, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices;
Bombay, 10th November, 1926.
27634

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.

### NOTICE

A MEETING of the DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., will be held on FRIDAY, the 12th November, 1926, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Medows Street, Fort, to transact the following business:—

(1) To pass a Resolution regarding the prepperation of final accounts.

(2) To sanction the Reconveyance by the Trustees of the Mortgage Premises in consideration of the receipt of the Debentures to be issued against the assets of the Bombay Chronicle Company, Ltd., of the amounts of the same extent as held against the assets of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd

S. D. BHEDWAR,
Receiver for the Trustees of the Debenture holders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

### NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts:—

1 DEMONSTRATOR in Electrical Engineering, pay Rs. 200—10—250.

1 LECTURER in Electrical Engineering pay Rs. 250—20—550. (Bombay Educational Service).

The initial pay in the grade will be given according to qualifications, age and experience.

The information to be supplied in the application:—(1) Name in full, (2) Age with date of birth, (3) Caste with sub-caste, (4) Place of education, (5) Academic qualifications with classes and year of passing each examination, (6) Place of birth, (7) Previous teaching experience, (8) If employed where, (9) Copies of testimonials regarding character and fitness for the post from Heads of all Institutions wherein candidate may have studied or served for the last three years.

Appointment will be on probation for one year in the first instance.

Applications are also invited for the posts of Laboratory Assistant on Rs. 50 and Electrical Mistry on Rs. 75. The applicants for these two posts should have had practical experience of electric wiring and and repair work in an electrical laboratory, testing room or power station. The applications should be accompanied by certificates of character and fitness from the heads of departments, where they are serving. These two posts are temporary.

Applications with the above information should reach the Principal before 25th November, 1926.

Candidates must be prepared to come to Poona for an interview at their own expenses.

W. L. C. TRENCH,
Principal.
College of Engineering,
Poona, 8th November, 1926.
27635

### THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., will be held at the Company's Registered Office 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1926, at 2 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

That the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it be wound up voluntarily.

In the event of the above Extraordinary Resolution being passed by the Co., the following Resolution will be submitted to the meeting.

That Mr. Bharat K. S. Aiyar of Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., Auditors, be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing the assets, any, of the Company.

By Order of the Board.
N. H. BELGAMVALA,
Managing Director.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

IMPERIAL INDIAN MAIL.

THERE are a few vacant berths on the Imperial Indian Mail leaving for Calcutta on FRIDAY, the 12th November.

Passengers for Calcutta, who wish to travel by this train should apply at once to the STATION SUPERINTENDENT, Victoria Terminus. The vacant berths will be allotted in strict priority of applications.

The fare to Calcutta is Rs. 157-7-6.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th November, 1926.
27633

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

WANTED—A DESIGN for a DHARAMSHALA. Apply for particulars to the undersigned:

K. A. SHIRPURKAR,
Assistant Engineer,
Nagpur Municipal Committee,
3/11/26.
27638

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 1562 of 1926.

Re: TEUMAL LALCHAND, who carried on business in partnership with Khusiram Assurdas, Choithram Hundraj, Hiranand Lilaram and Gordhandas Khusiram at Barbhaya Molla in Bombay, under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Assurdas Sahebram: ..... An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex. parte: Messrs. PURSHOTTUM GOVINDJI, a firm ... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Teumal Lalchand has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1926.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
27636

### HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 579 of 1905.

RAMRAO NARAYAN & Ors. ... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
RADHABAI, widow & Ors. ... Defendants.

and

Suit No. 597 of 1906.

RAMRAO NARAYAN & Ors. ... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
RADHABAI, widow. ..... Defendant.

and

Suit No. 304 of 1909.

DHERNATH SITANATH AJINKYA. ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
RAMRAO NARAYAN & Ors. ... Defendants

To,
(1) Messrs. Akka Chappa & Co.
(2) Messrs. Konaji Jethaji & Co.
(3) Messrs. Khima Khasal & Co.
(4) Messrs. Uderam Kessa & Co.
(5) Messrs. Hookmichand Jiva & Co.

The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 10th and 11th Defendants in Suit No. 304 of 1909.

PLEASE NOTE that TUESDAY, the 30th November, 1926, at 11-15 a.m. is fixed for taxing the Bill of costs herein of your attorneys: Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia and Co.

(Sd.) EDWIN GILLETT,
Assistant Taxing Master.
27637

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## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The Intending purchasers of "Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai's" properties are informed that Lot No. 2 on which the "West-End Cinema" is situated will be sold on the premises at Tribhowan Road on SUNDAY, the 14th instant at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) and the remaining lots will be sold in the compound of Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy's bungalow.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th inst. at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Connaught Mansions," opposite the Post Office, Colaba, valuable and handsome made-to-order furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, leather lined arm chairs, side board, tapestry lined suite of drawing room sofas, and easy chairs, glass door book cases, card table, lady's writing table, Persian carpets and rugs, engraving and water colour pictures in frames, single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror and panel door almyrahs, hanging and cloth press, dressing chest of drawers, meatsafe, ice box, water filter, cooking utensils, etc., etc. The property of Harold Rubin, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CARGO (DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER) OF THE S. S. CITY OF HARVARD.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Shed, Alexandra Dock, on account and risk of the underwriters:—

Ex. s.s. City of Harvard.

100 Cases Baking Powder; 11 Cases Writing paper; 6 Cases Christmas Rubber Toys; 8 Cases Pomade Vaseline; 1 Case Hosiery; 79 Bales old newspapers; 1 Case Dental Cream; 1 Case Hardware; 1 Case Lock Washers; 2 Cases Bicycle Horns; 2 Cases Flash Lights; 1 Case Push Buttons, 2 Cases oil cloth; 1 Case blocks; 2 Cases Cotton oil cloth; 8 Cases Motor car parts; 3 Cases Typewriters; 100 Cases Provisions; 17 Cases Play Cards; 12 Cases Clocks; 25 Cases Provisions; 1 Case Batteries; 1 Case Toilet Powder, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FOUR OIL ENGINES TOGETHER WITH COMPLETE ACCESSORIES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the Bank concerned:—

4 oil engines with two fly-wheels for industrial purposes, exhaust tank, stationary fuel tank, belt pulley, starting crunk, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the Bank and concerned.—

One lot of Verity's ceiling fans with blade holders, electric iron, ceiling fan motors, table fans, 20 D.C. & 3 A.C. regulators, etc.

2 cases mouth organs.

30 pieces Revolving and tilting office chair screws.

By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes.

One lot of arm chairs, chairs, teapoys, Hand Singer Sewing Machine, carved round table, etc., etc.

Property of a deceased Parsi gentleman:

One lot wearing apparel, one lot copper and German silver utensils, one lot of furniture, one lot of locks, scissors, soap, etc., etc.

Property of a gentleman proceeded Home:

A large lot of household furniture consisting of dining tables, chairs, mirror back side-board, iron cots with mattresses, dressing and wash hand tables, office tables, chest of drawers, easy chairs, meatsafe, partition screens, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Weler horse in harness.

BENNETT & COY.

## AMUSEMENTS

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'THE PRINTER'S DEVIL'
(6 REELS)
A picture with a real story, Fast action, Big moments, Strong Drama, Infectious Comedy
"FELIX ON THE FARM"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CINEMA MAJESTIC
presents
THIS WEEK
Kohinoor Film Co's. Jewel
HIRJI KAMDAR
Daily at 5 7—9 and 11 P. M.
Saturday, Sunday and Holiday Extra Show at 3 P. M.

SAT. 13th — 13th SAT.
ANNOUNCEMENT.
AN EXTRAORDINARY!

To Hindus, Parsis, Europeans, Mohomedans, Americans, Japanese—and all those who are interested in the Indian Art..

That the much-talked of picture—the picture that was shown by Royal Command to H. M. the King & Queen at the Bukingham Palace—the picture that took London by storm—is the same picture—

THE LIGHT OF ASIA
TO BE SHOWN AT THE
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum Tram Term.
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This is positively the last chance of your seeing it.

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Bureaucratic Government
A STUDY IN INDIAN POLITY
BY BERNARD HOUGHTON, I.C.S. (Retd.)
The plan of the present little work is quite simple. In it the present position of the Indian bureaucracy is examined and suggestions are made for the better satisfaction of Indian aspirations while preserving in tact the supremacy of England. Price Re. 1-8 as.

Rash Behari Ghose.
HIS SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.
These include all his utterances in the Viceregal Council, his protest against the retrograde policy of Lord Curzon's Indian administration, and his welcome and Presidential addresses at the sessions of the Indian National Congress held at Calcutta, Surat and Madras. With a biographical Sketch. Price Re. 1-4 as.

Morley's Indian Speeches.
SECOND EDITION REVISED AND UP-TO-DATE
The volume contains Lord Morley's celebrated budget speeches in the House of Commons and his speeches on Indian Reforms both in the house of Lords and in his constituency. His famous Despatch of 1909 on Indian Councils. Reform is also included as well as a number of contributions to the Press on Indian subjects. An Index is provided to facilitate reference to the numerous topics discussed. Re. 1-8 as.

The Indian Problem: By C. F. Andrews.
CONTENTS:—Indian Independence, India and the Empire, Non-Co-operation, Swadeshi Movement National Education, Drink and Opium Evil. *Modern Review.*—It has a handsome frontispiece and gives, in a handy form, and at a cheap price, the writer's views on the many questions now engaging the attention of the country. Price Re. 1 only.

Prince Edward's Speeches in India.
This is an exhaustive collection of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' speeches during tour in India and Ceylon. The book begins with a biographical and critical sketch of the Prince and contains a nice cartoon and nine illustrations. Price Re. 1 (one) only.

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# BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

## AMERICANS:—SELLERS CAUTIOUS.

## LOCAL:—LITTLE LOCAL BUYING.

Nov. 9.

Market disregards Bureau large buying orders here (Liverpool).

Manchester market improving, good demand for yarns. Spinners calling cotton largely in Liverpool.

Expect present prices greatly increase consumption, bearish factors discounted, advise purchases.

Large crop likely to prevent immediate advance however consider it advisable to take advantage of weak market to start buying.

New York May highest 13.07 (10.09) lowest 12.92 (2-57 p.m.).

Good trade buying, continent buying and investment buying.

Bureau practically discounted buying taking place on declines recommend working generally on bull side.

### AMERICANS.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Yesterday the New York market opened 13 points higher, but closed practically the lowest of the day, prices showing a rise of one point to a decline of 4 points.

Private advices received here are generally bullish. At present there is a better feeling in the market owing to the holding movement having taken a definate, shape, but we are afraid it might accumulate a large weak long interest. It is probable that on all advancing markets, there will be free offerings of actual cotton and for sometime this will prove a deterant to any marked improvement. On the other hand if trade and investment buying shows any indecerence, we are afraid that tired bulls may come forward to liquidate their holdings.

However this a possibility and w edo not attack much importance, but we are nothing in the situation to bull cotton at the moment.

### LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

In response to weak, New York advices, the local market opened for Broach Apl/May at Rs. 246/8 and improved couple of rupees on general buying by local operators and jobbers.

Prices ruled firmly steady up to close of the Marwari Sessions as under.

| | Opening | Highest | Lowest. | Closed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach | | | | |
| Apl-May | 246½ | 248½ | 246½ | 248. |
| Oomra | | | | |
| Dec-Jan | 233½ | 234½ | 233½ | 234 |
| March | 231½ | 232½ | 231½ | 233 |
| Bengal | | | | |
| Dec-Jan | 201 | 203½ | 201 | 203½ |
| March | 201 | 203 | 201 | 203 |

### SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Liverpool opened 5 points lower some offices were buyers. Oomra contracts were in good demand and the market closed fairly steady. There was not much business in the ready.

| | Opening | Highest | Lowest | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach | | | | |
| Apl-May | 247½ | 248½ | 247½ | 248 |
| Oomra | | | | |
| Dec-Jan | 235 | 236 | 235 | 236 |
| March | 233 | 234 | 233 | 234 |
| Bengal | | | | |
| Dec-Jan | 204 | 204½ | 204 | 204½ |
| March | 203 | 203½ | 203 | 203 |

## BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

### RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, November 10.

| In full-pressed Bales | 5 days | Since 1st September This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh .. .. | — | 1,797 | 14,630 |
| Central India .. | 28 | 6,301 | 11,046 |
| Barsi and Nagar .. | | 575 | 2,197 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani .. | | 110 | 308 |
| Berar .. .. | 6 | 1,734 | 6 080 |
| Central Provinces .. | | 619 | 2,090 |
| Total Oomras .. | 34 | 11,133 | 36,351 |
| Dholera .. .. | 69 | 2,733 | 10,241 |
| N.W. Provinces .. | 103 | 2,825 | 21,415 |
| Rajputana .. .. | | 5,493 | 2,641 |
| Sind-Punjab .. | | 2,913 | 11,176 |
| Broach .. .. | | 77 | 2 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 46 | 5,599 | 11,479 |
| Western-Northern | | 6,861 | 9,2 6 |
| Cocoanada .. .. | | 202 | 1,471 |
| Tinnevely and Dumbodia .. | 40 | 4,227 | 6,341 |
| Persian .. .. | | 1 879 | 1 0141 |
| American .. .. | | 20,831 | 138 |
| Egyptian and African .. .. | 636 | 14,490 | 21,146 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts .. | | | |
| Total .. .. | 968 | 79 446 | 1,28,978 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

| In full-pressed Bales | 5 days | 1st Sept. to 8th Oct This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe .. .. | 650 | 41,243 | 64,346 |
| Japan & China .. | 3,315 | 14,203 | 49 078 |
| Coast Ports .. | | 2,682 | 3,794 |
| Up-country by Rail. | | 206 0 | 1,196 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan .. | | 8,114 | 8,745 |
| Total .. .. | 3,965 | 86,922 | 1,27,161 |

### PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay Nov. 10.

Receipts of various products into Bombay up to noon on Monday the 8th November 1926.—

| | cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 11,269 |
| Linseed | 13,797 |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseed | 509 |
| Gingelly seeds | 11,573 |
| Poppyseed | 515 |
| Groundnuts | 20,122 |
| Castorseed | 10,603 |
| Rice | 7,702 |
| Myrabollams | 2,730 |
| Cottonseed | 4,016 |
| Mowraseed | 1,033 |
| Gram | 6,537 |
| Joowar | 1,646 |
| Maize | 100 |
| Bajree | 12,199 |
| | tons. |
| Coal | 6,454 |

### OLD CROP.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach M. G. Fine | 275/285 |
| Bengal M.G.F.G. | 205/215 |
| Khandeish | 180/220 |
| Akola/Khamgaon | 215/240 |
| Nagpur | 235/270 |
| Jalna/Aurangabad | 190/220 |
| Sanavad/Khandwa | 210/230 |
| Punjab/American | 290/305 |
| Adoni | 200/235 |
| Bijapur | 200/235 |
| Bagalkot | 225/245 |
| Coompta | 280/300 |
| Tirupur | 285/315 |

### NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 9.

| | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| December | 12.34 unchgd. |
| January | 12.45 —.01 |
| March | 12.70 unchgd. |
| May | 12.92 —.02 |
| July | 13.15 —.01 |
| Middling Spot | 12.75 unchgd |

### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Nov. 9.

| To-day's sales (bales). | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 119,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 18,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 13,000 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 9.

| | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| January | 12.46—.08 |
| March | 12.63—.07 |
| Middling Spot | 12.43—.07 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.

| | To-day's closing |
|---|---|
| November | 13.28+.01 |
| December | 13.13+.06 |
| January | 12.98+.06 |
| February | 12.95+.06 |
| March | 12.91+.07 |
| April | 12.89+.07 |
| May | 12.86+.07 |
| June | 12.84+.07 |
| July | 12.82+.08 |
| August | 12.80+.08 |
| September | 12.90+.08 |
| October | 13.05+.08 |
| November | 13.07+.13 |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot | 14.80 unchgd |

### LIVERPOL COOTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.

| To-day's sales (bales) | |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 10,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 1,500 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | nil |

NEW YORK 10.55 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

| | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| January | 12.53+.01 |
| March | 12.76+.04 |
| May | 13.00+.04 |

NEW YORK NOON CALL—

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 12.48+.09 |
| March | 12.71+.11 |
| May | 12.95+.11 |

NEW ORLEANS 10.45 A.M.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 12.53+.16 |
| March | 12.74+.16 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.

| To-day's closing | |
|---|---|
| Scinde Good | 4.75 unchgd. |
| Scinde Fully Good | 5.05 unchgd. |
| Scinde Fine | 5.35 unchgd. |
| Bengal Good | 4.85 unchgd. |
| Bengal Fully Good | 5.15 unchgd. |
| Bengal Fine | 5.45 unchgd. |
| Oomra Good | 5.80 unchgd. |
| Oomra Fully Good | 5.90 unchgd. |
| Oomra Fine | 6.20 unchgd. |
| Broach Good | 5.35 unchgd |
| Broach Fully Good | 5.85 unchgd. |
| Broach Fine | 6.25 unchgd. |

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

### LIVERPOOL NOV. 9,

| | Closing 6th. Nov. | Opening on 8th. | Closing on 8th. | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spot. | 6.82 | | 6.95 | +.13 |
| Nov. | 6.66 | 6.70 | 6.72 | +.06 |
| Dec. | 5.67 | 6.70 | 6.74 | +.07 |
| Jan. | 6.73 | 6.77 | 6.80 | +.07 |
| Feb. | 6.75 | | 6.82 | +.07 |
| March. | 6.81 | 6.85 | 6.87 | +.06 |
| April. | 6.83 | | 6.89 | +.06 |
| May. | 6.90 | 6.95 | 6.96 | +.06 |
| June. | 6.92 | | 6.98 | +.06 |
| July | 6.99 | 7.04 | 7.05 | +.06 |
| Aug. | 7.01 | | 7.08 | +.07 |
| Sept. | 7.04 | | 7.10 | +.06 |
| Oct. | 7.07 | 7.12 | 7.14 | +.07 |
| Nov. | 7.07 | | 7.14 | +.07 |

### WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 9.

Barletta Russo, per 62½ lb.:—
Shipment Sellers Jan/Feb. 55/3.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb.:—
Shipment Seller Jan/Feb. 55/9.
Market:—Steady.
Wheat, Australian.
Shipment Sellers Jan/Feb. 58/3.
Market:—Steady.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Shipment Sellers Nov/Dec. 59/6.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
Shipment Liverpool Sellers Nov. 58/9.

### LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Nov. 10

There was not much doing in both markets and prices remained practically unchanged for the whole day. The close tone is quiet but steady.

Linseed May, Rs. 9.11-9.
Wheat January, Rs. 7/15/6.
Wheat March, Rs. 7/6/3.

### LINSEED.

London, Nov. 9.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Shipment Sellers Nov/Dec. £17-7-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May £16-10-0.

### LINSTED OIL.

London, Nov. 9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
December delivery buyers 30/3.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Jan/Apl. delivery bryers 30/3.

### LINSEED.

London, Nov. 9.

Linseed, La Plata, c. f., ton, New Crop.—
Shipment nominal paid Jan/Feb. £14-7-6.
Market:—Closed easier.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Shipment nominal Nov/Dec. £18-3/8.

### NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 9.

Demand Bills 484-31.

### COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 9.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quuality), spot 16-9/16.

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 9.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Shipment quoted Nov/Dec. £7-3/4.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers Nov/Dec. £16-1/4.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton—
Shipment nominal Nov/Dec. £17-7/8.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Shipment quoted Nov/Dec. £19-3/4.
Shipment Sellers Dev/Jan. £18-1/2.

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 9.

| To-day's Rate | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills, 3 months | 4-25/32 per cent. |
| Bank Bills 6 minths | 4-29/32 per cnt. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 3 months | 5-1/4 per cent. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 6 months | 5-3/4 per cent. |

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

3 months 4 7/8 per cent.
6 months 4 15/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 1/2 per cent
1 month 2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent
6 months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bombay, 10th November 1926.

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 9.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. spot 1/8-3/4 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. spot 1/8-7/8 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. spot 1/8-3/8 Buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. spot 1/8-1/2 Sellers.

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 9.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard c and f Calcutta.
December, per cwt. 17/10-1/2.
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 18/-.
July/Sept. per cwt. 16/6.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard c and f Bombay.
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 18/1.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard c and f Karachi.
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 18/1-3/4.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 29/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 1052.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs 1202.
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 1187.
JAPAN—
Bank's seling T. T. Rs. 136 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 132 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 131 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 165 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 157-3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 278.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.84 13/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 150.75.
London Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.83.
London—Rome Liras; 116.00.
London—Berlin Marks. 20.38.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market quiet.

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Nov. 10.

Market Rates:—
Bank Telegraphic 1/5 13/16.
Bank Demand 1/5 27/32.
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s 1/6 5/32.
Fcs. Demand 1050.
American Dollars 277 1/2
Hongkong Dollers 131 1/2.
Shanghai 165 1/4.
Japan 136 1/4.
Singapore 157 3/4.
Market stealy.

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 9.

Chartered Bank of I. A and C. £20-1/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (london Register.) £118.
P and O. Banking Corporation £10-1/2.
National Bank £47-3/4.
Eastern Bank £6-1/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £84-3/4.
Convers'on Loan £74-3/4.
Indian Loan 3½ per cent. £102-3/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £57.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan £69-3/4.
Government Securities 3 per cent. £59-1/2.
Consols £54-1/2.
War Loan 5 per cent. £99-3/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £91-7/8.

### LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

| To-day's Rate | |
|---|---|
| T. T. Berlin on London | 20.41-7/8 |
| T. T. Amsterdam on London | 12-12-1/8 |
| T. T. Brussels in London | 34-83 |
| T. T. Madrid on London | 32.08 |
| T. T. Milan on London | 115.80 |
| T. T. Berne on London | 25.14 |
| T. T. Parts on London | 149.35 |

### GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Owing to large stocks there are sellers and the market ruled quiet.
Ready, Rs. 21/8/6.
1st Settlement, Rs. 21/8/6.
2nd Settlement, Rs. 21/8/6.

### SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

The silver market ruled firm on bull support and prices for the first settlement improved sharply. The prices of the second settlement had a sympathetic effect. There is no fresh development in the foreign markets. America offered silver after the prices had been fixed. The market closed strong with no decided tendency.
1st Settlement, Rs. 57/15/0.
2nd Settlement, Rs. 56/10/0.
Double Options:—
1st Settlement, Rs. 0-13.0.
2nd Settlement, Rs. 1-13.0.
Ready, Rs. 58/3/0.

### LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 9.

Silver—Business very small. Market closed uncertain.
Spot 24-7/8
Forward 24-5/8.

### LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 9.

| To-day's Rate | |
|---|---|
| Bar Bold, Fine, per oz. | £4:4:11-1/4. |
| Interest, Day to Day Loans | 4 per cent. |
| Interest 7 Days' Market Loans | 4 per cent. |

## THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper, Daily Quotations.

### BRASS.

| | Bombay, Per md. | Nov. 10. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Brass English | 3/4 | 55 8 0 |
| Brass English | 1 | 55 8 0 |
| Brass English | 1¼ | 55 8 0 |
| Brass English | 1¼ | 55 8 0 |
| Brass English | 1-3/4 | 55 12 0 |
| Brass English | 2 | 55 12 0 |
| Brass German | 3/4 to 2 | 54 8 0 |

### COPPER.

| | Bombay, Per md. | Nov. 10. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, French 3/4 to 2 | | 57 8 0 |
| Copper German | 3/4 | 57 12 0 |
| Copper German | 1 | 57 12 0 |
| Copper German | 1¼ | 57 12 0 |
| Copper American | 1¼ | 58 4 0 |
| Copper American | 1-3/4 | 58 4 0 |
| Copper American | 2 | 58 4 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | |
| Panchteka joint | | 27 0 0 |
| Copper, English Bars | | 54 0 0 |
| Brass, Bars | | 40 0 0 |
| Pat Klai | | 75 4 0 |
| Lead Rangooni | | 26 0 0 |
| Lead country | | 24 0 0 |
| Koger Brass Metal 3/4 to 1 | | 53 8 0 |
| Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2 | | 53 8 0 |
| German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2 | | 57 12 0 |
| American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼ | | 58 4 0 |
| English Copper 3/4 to 2 | | 57 12 0 |

### LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 9.

Copper, English best selected £63-3/4.
Copper Eraziers £73-1/2.
Yellow Metal £68.
Spelter, Hard £30.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge £17-5/8.
Tin Block £308-1/4.

## QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Nov. 10.

| | | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| KHADI:— | | |
| Textile | Per lb. | 0 11 6 |
| Century | ,, | 0 11 0 |
| Jacob | ,, | 0 11 0 |
| E. D. Sassoon | ,, | 0 11 0 |
| Elphinstone | ,, | 0 10 3 |
| Appollo | ,, | 0 11 0 |
| LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:— | | |
| Standard Mill | Per lb | 0 15 0 |
| Century 91½-92½ | ,, | 0 14 6 |
| Century 6404-8705 | ,, | 0 15 0 |
| Hindustan Mill | ,, | 0 15 0 |
| Fazal (Mahal) | ,, | 0 15 0 |
| Phoenix | ,, | 0 14 3 |
| Pabaney (Poolmala) | ,, | 0 14 6 |
| Manekji (Patangia) | ,, | 0 14 6 |
| Kaliamardan | ,, | 0 14 6 |
| Daud Sahib | ,, | 0 14 0 |
| LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303 | | |
| Rachael Mill | Per lb. | 0 15 0 |
| Hindustan Mill | ,, | 0 14 9 |
| David Mill | ,, | 0 15 0 |
| Appollo | ,, | 0 14 6 |
| LONG CLOTH x Quality:— | | |
| Swan Finlay | ,, | 0 14 6 |
| Gold Mohor | ,, | 0 13 6 |
| LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34.42 In:— | | |
| Textile (Hand) | Per lb. | 0 13 9 |
| Spring (Merchant) | ,, | 0 13 9 |
| Century (Bugle) | ,, | 0 13 6 |
| Appollo (Pyala) | ,, | 0 13 3 |
| Tata Mill (Darji) | ,, | 0 13 6 |
| Sakuntala | ,, | 0 13 6 |
| Sundari Brand | ,, | 0 13 6 |
| Globe | ,, | 0 13 0 |
| Rachael | ,, | 0 13 3 |
| Palkhi | ,, | 0 13 6 |
| Maher | ,, | 0 13 6 |
| LEPAD:— | | |
| Spring | ,, | 0 13 0 |
| Textile | ,, | 0 13 9 |
| Century | ,, | 0 13 3 |
| Maher | ,, | 0 13 3 |
| DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:— | | |
| Spring (Balance) | Per lb. | 1 0 0 |
| Jacob | ,, | 0 15 6 |
| Century | ,, | 0 15 6 |
| Mun Mill | ,, | 1 0 0 |
| DHOOTIES 10 Yards. | | |
| Spring (Balance) | ,, | 0 15 0 |
| Century | ,, | 0 14 6 |
| Jacob | ,, | 0 14 6 |
| Mun Mill | ,, | 0 15 0 |
| 1386 Tata | ,, | 2 14 0 |
| CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs 5:— | | |
| Bombay Cotton | Per Piece | 3 14 0 |
| Jamshed | ,, | 3 14 0 |
| Century | ,, | 4 4 0 |
| Pearl Pebaney | ,, | 4 2 0 |
| Hindustan No. 902 | ,, | 4 2 3 |
| BLACK CHECK:— | | |
| 5800 Sholapur | ,, | 11 0 0 |
| 2020 Jacob | ,, | 5 8 0 |
| 5800 Kurla | ,, | 8 4 0 |
| 1325 Morarji | ,, | 5 8 0 |
| GABRUN No. 5124:— | | |
| Pearl Pebaney | ,, | 7 5 0 |
| Hindustan | ,, | 7 5 0 |
| E. D. Racheal | ,, | 6 14 0 |
| SALITA:— | | |
| Century | Per lb. | 0 13 9 |
| Textile | ,, | 0 13 9 |
| Spring (Merchant) | ,, | 0 14 6 |
| STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:— | | |
| 777 Kohinoor | Per Piece | 2 6 0 |
| 777 Crescent | ,, | 2 3 0 |
| Appollo David | ,, | 2 3 0 |
| DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:— | | |
| Kanta | Per lb. | 1 1 6 |
| Great | ,, | 1 1 0 |
| Phoenix | ,, | 1 1 6 |
| Kohinoor | ,, | 1 1 9 |
| Tata | ,, | 1 1 0 |
| CHADAR Kori Calendar:— | | |
| Hindustan | Per lb. | 0 15 0 |
| David | ,, | 0 15 0 |
| Mahel | ,, | 0 15 0 |

## STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay Nov. 10.

Being the first day of the Murrat clearing, the Stock Exchange was closed.

Government Securities for ready are quoted as under.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper, Rs. 77/7.
4 1/2 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 94/14.
4 per cent. Loan, Rs. Rs. 88/15.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 102/3.
5 per cent. Loan, Rs. 103.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free), Rs. 104/9.
Due 5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free), Rs. 108/7.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free), Rs. 107.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Rs. 102
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Rs. 106/15.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Rs. 108.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Rs. 109.
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free), Rs. 114.
4 per cent. Port Trust, Rs. 87.
4 per cent. Municipal, Rs. 86.
4 per cent. improvement Trust, Rs. 86.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal, Rs. 113.
6 per cent. Municipal, Rs. 104.

### C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Nov. 10

#### JUTE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albion .. | 505 | Howrah .. | 43/2 |
| Alliance .. | 526 | India .. | .. |
| Alexandra .. | .. | Kamarhatty | 650 |
| Anglo-India | 399 | Kankanarrah | 520 |
| Auckland .. | 281 | Kelvin .. | 855 |
| Barnagore .. | 199 | Khardah .. | 490 |
| Bally .. | 220 | Kinnison | 10/5 |
| Birla .. | 9/12 | Lansdowne | 295 |
| Belvedere .. | 560 | Lawrence .. | 620 |
| Budge-Budge | 505 | Lothian .. | 485 |
| Caledonian .. | 585 | Naihati .. | 485 |
| Chapdani .. | 163 | National | 31/12 |
| Clive .. | 37/8 | New Central | 600 |
| Craig .. | 4/10 | Northbrook | 55/8 |
| Cheviot .. | 300 | Nudea .. | 47 |
| Dalhousie .. | 450 | Orient .. | 257 |
| Delta .. | 555 | Presidency .. | 8/4 |
| Empire .. | 53/12 | Reliance .. | 73/8 |
| Fort Gloster | 825 | Soorah .. | 28 |
| Fort William | 309 | Standard .. | 477 |
| Gondalpara .. | 1000 | Union .. | 585 |
| Gourepore | 720 | Waverly .. | 7 |
| Hukumchand | 13/6 | HESSIAN .. | 14/12 |
| Hooghly .. | 81/8 | JUTE .. | 59/4 |

#### COTTON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agra United | —/10 | Dunbar | 134 |
| Bowaria | .. | Keshavram Cotton | 3/14 |
| Bengal Nagpur .. | | New Ring .. | .. |

#### COAL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Burrakur .. | 20/4 | Kurdi .. | .. |
| Bokaro Ramgur .. | | Neetooria .. | .. |
| Gusick & Musalia .. | 10/8 | New Kendah .. | .. |
| | | Raneegunge | 33/8 |
| Katras Jherriah .. | | Samla Kendra | .. |

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| B.B. Petrol'm. .. | | I. Standard Wagon | |
| B.I. Corporn. | 4/15 | Marshalls | 3/6 |
| B.I. „ | D | Madon Theatres | 4 |
| Burma Corp | 10/8 | Scindia Steam | .. |
| C.P. Cement | .. | Titagar Paper | .. |
| Howra Oil | 9/4 | Thorney Croft | .. |
| Hume Pipe | .. | Imperial Bank | 1508 |
| I.I. Still | 6/4 | „ Conty. | 385 |

Remarks:—

Jute shares opened steady, closing firm coals were steady cottons were quiet. Government Securities remained unchanged. 3 1/2 Government Paper 77/9 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55 108/6. 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 89/1.


SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

## CATTLE BREEDING & DAIRYING.

### PLEA FOR AGRICULTURAL CO-OP. SOCIETIES.

BANGALORE, Nov. 9.

Mr. William Smith, Imperial Dairy Expert was the first witness examined to-day by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The examination was elaborate and took full three hours Sir Thomas Middleton, Prof. Gangulee and Dr. Hyder engaging the witness most of the time. The Marquess of Linlithgow at the outset took the witness through the main points of the latter's memorandum. Asked to state briadly the present position of cattle breeding in India and suggest measures for its improvement, the witness observed that the quality of Indian cattle grew worse from year to year. The introduction of modern cultivating, seeding and harvestnig machinery was being retarded and growing of every class of crop adversely affected through the inefficiency of the plough bullock and the general health of the public was detrimentally influenced through the lack of cheap and safe supply of dairy produce due to the inefficiency of the Indian milch cow. The witness then referred to the Hindu sentiment regarding the killing of cattle and endeavoured to show how through ignorance, apathy and want of skill of cattle breeders this country was called upon to support millions of cattle which from birth to death were useless and proved an economical drain on the fodder resources of the country which should wholly go to fairly efficient workers and milkers whose utility was now being highly impaired thereby. He was certain that the consequent drain on the wealth of India was colossal and should amount to several crores annually. Replying to Prof. Gangulee the witness stated he would by all means encourage export of Indian cattle. On the question of dairying the witness held there was no dairy educational institution in the world that ever paid its way. Building up pedigree was a costly problem and must mean losing business for many years and therefore it could only be done by the state. Replying to Mr. Kamath witness maintained that no amount of propaganda or official persuasion would induce Indian landed proprietors, cultivators and business men to undertake this work because although it would in time yield a handsome return the pioneering cost would be heavy. The witness quoted here the case of the Punjab where owing to the energetic action of Government in controlling and supervising breeding, the decline in the quality of cattle had been effectively checked. The cow being prevented by custom from doing field work, the country was saddled with whatever its cows gave birth to and every animal born must be fed and permitted to live.

Within the last twenty years, India, he reminded the Commission, had lost valuable butter export trade to the Far East because of the inferior quality due to the lack of technical knowledge of modern manufacturing methods. The witness was against the enactment of an All-India measure to restrict cattle movements as he felt it was impossible to enforce the same under the present conditions in India.

PLEA FOR AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Just before closing his evidence Mr. William Smith, in answer to the chairman's question as to how from the witnesses long experience of Indian conditions he would enable the cultivator on the field to appreciate and put into practice the results of his researches, said that agricultural co-operative societies were the only sure means of approaching the actual cultivator.

F. J. Warth of the Institute of Animal Husbandry was examined briefly on the commission reassembling. The witness mainly dealt with researches and emphasised the growing need of the co-ordination of agricultural research and administration by a central body. There were questions which according to the witness could not be adequately dealt with in one institution. The data required were so numerous that several institutions must combine together to procure the required information.

Before closing the evidence the witness suggested the Belgaum dairy as a suitable place for dairy expansion if it was intended to establish efficient and well equipped section for dairying and animal nutrition as more space was absolutely essential to allow for the necessary expansion. This closed to-day's examination of witnesses. The commission visits the Institute of Animal Husbandry this evening.

A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY
**ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI**
is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old and hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.
**ANANGA PROBHA OIL.**
An external liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.
**Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,**
(177 B), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

## PRESIDENT COSGRAVE AND WAR.

### WHY HE WAS NOT AT ABBEY UNVEILING.

Mr. W. T. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, sent a remarkable letter to the Prime Minister in explanation of his absence in Mail week from the unveiling by the Prince of Wales in Westminster Abbey of the tablet in memory of the million dead of the Empire who fell in the war.

His letter to the Prime Minister, in which he explains his absence, is as follows:—

DUBLIN, Oct. 13, 1926.

My dear Mr. Baldwin,—I should personally feel very much honoured to be present at the ceremony on October 19. I feel, however, a very real difficulty, which I wish to put before you with the utmost frankness, knowing, as I do, that you will not fail to appreciate my motives.

It is well known throughout Ireland that I, and at least one other member of the Executive Council, were actively engaged in the hostilities which occurred in Dublin in April of 1916 while the great war was in progress, and in which a number of casualties occurred on both sides.

"BITTER WORDS."

I do not wish—nor could it serve any purpose now—to discuss the circumstances of that time, but a considerable amount of feeling was naturally aroused and bitter words were spoken. Among our citizens we number not a few who lost near relatives during the fighting then. So far as those who were killed among my companions are concerned, time and subsequent happy developments have almost completely cicatrised the wounds, but I know that there are citizens of ours who on that occasion lost brothers and sons who were serving in the British Army, and there still remains among them—and not unnaturally—a feeling of, I shall not say, bitterness, but rather of pain.

For these I fear lest the personal presence at this ceremonial, in memory of their beloved ones, of one to whom they attribute responsibility for their bereavement, should reopen wounds that are not yet quite healed. It is so easy to hurt and so difficult to heal. I have therefore thought it better to ask Mr. O'Higgins, to whom no similar objection exists, and who, in fact, lost a brother in the great war, to represent me at the ceremony.

I appreciate that my absence may occasion comment among the unthinking, but I feel that you will agree that if the price to be paid for the absence of such comment were the infliction of pain on the relatives of the dead, silence would be too dearly bought.—Believe me, yours very sincerely.

(Sd.) W. T. COSGRAVE.

## MR. BRAILSFORD RETIRES.

### EDITORSHIP OF "NEW LEADER."

Mr. H. N. Brailsford has resigned his post as Editor of the "New Leader", and the National Council of the I.L.P. has, with the deepest regret, accepted his resignation in mail week.

This week's issue of the "New Leader" will be Mr. Brailsford's last. Mr. Fenner Brockway will then act as Editor pending the appointment of a successor.

The loss is a heavy one, tempered by the fact that Mr. Brailsford will continue to write as a contributor, though he ceases to be Editor. For Mr. Brailsford is probably the most brilliant journalist of the modern Labour Movement.

He was agreat war correspondent of the days when that trade meant something more than chatting with "scarlet majors at the base." He was a leader-writer for the great Liberal papers in the great days of Liberalism. He threw up his post in indignation at the Liberal Government's attitude towards the suffragettes. He came inevitably to Labour.

In 1918 he stood for Parliament in the khaki election. Then in 1922 when the I.L.P. decided to give the old "Labour Leader" a new form, a new beginning, and a new editor, it was Mr. Brailsford who took on the job.

Of how well he has done it the paper is itself the best evidence.

## MYSORE DEWAN'S VISIT TO DELHI.

BANGALORE, November 9.

Owing to pressing engagements at Delhi, Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore has now postponed his first tour of inquiry in the Malnad part of the Shimoga District. He proceeds to Delhi this week on a fortnight's visit. The last session of the first Reformed Mysore Legislative Council fixed for December 14th has also been postponed to the 20th. —A. P.

Sir William Keith, Finance Member, Rangoon, left Rangoon on Tuesday for Delhi to attend the Finance Members Conference to be held there on the 15th instant.

The Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee handed over charge on the 8th inst. to the Central Board constituted under the Gurudwara Act. The Committee has passed a resolution declaring it to be undue interference with the religious liberty of the Sikhs to make restrictions on their processions playing music outside mosques.—A. P.

## GOVT. & SILVER SALE

### MR. HARIDAS'S VIEWS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

Mr. Anandji Haridas, senior Vice-President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, interviewed by a representative of the Free Press, in regard to the Chamber's recent protest against the reported decision of the Government of India to sell silver in heavy quantity sometime next year, made the following statement:

At the outset, I wish to make it clear that the Indian Chamber does not complain about the slump in silver prices in so far as it is consequent on causes over which neither the Indian Government nor the Indian people have any control and particularly in so far as it may be due to the impression of the market that India will soon adopt gold standard with gold currency. I am free to admit that the lowest silver prices would rob Indian masses of a part of their wealth held as silver. But that is the least price the country has to pay for the adoption of a gold standard. Our complaint is solely directed against the Government's reported decision to sell silver from the reserve. This, as we understand, is another game in the manipulation of exchange. The Government have been finding it difficult to maintain the ratio of 1s. 6d. even in the midst of the present busy season. They have had to resort to deflation of currency and to offer to sell sterling at 1s. 5 3|4d. to prevent the rate of exchange from falling.

Fall in the price of silver is likely to stimulate the import of this commodity and consequently depressed the rate of exchange which the Government of India are using all their endeavours to uphold. The reported decision to sell silver admirably fits in with the Government's exchange policy, that in certain circles, the sale of silver is regarded as more or less a settled fact. It is therefore to relieve this uncertainty that we have asked the Government to express openly their disclaimer as to any intention to sell silver.

## INDIAN PRINCESS DROWNED.

### SISTER OF PRINCE VICTOR DULEEP SINGH.

A Paris cable to the "Daily Express" says:—

A telegram from Nice announces that the body of a well-dressed woman who has been identified as Mme. Villemont (nee Duleep Singh), of Paris, has been found off the coast of Monaco. A letter has been washed up on a rock near where the body was recovered written in the dead woman's handwriting, saying that she was going to kill herself because she was tired of life.

Inquiry in Paris confirms that she was formerly known as Princess Irene Duleep Singh, and was a sister of Prince Victor and Prince Frederick Duleep Singh.—Reuter.

Princess Duleep Singh was the daughter of the late Maharajah Duleep Singh of Lahore, who has proclaimed in 1843, at the age of six, and was deposed in 1849, in consequence of Sikh invasions of British territory. Her two brothers were both brought up in England and educated at Eton. Prince Victor, who married Lady Anne Coventry, died in June 1918, and Prince Frederick died at his residence in Norfolk last August.

## CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME NEGLECTED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—In the Cawnopre Congress resolution first place is given to the Constructive programme but to-day we find with great disappointment that the resolution has remained a dead letter and that nothing has been done by the Swarajists to help the No-changers in successfully translating the constructive programme into action. The Swarajists have devoted all theif precious time in the fruitless Council activities and none at all or very little in constructive activities outside the Councils. This, Sir, is one of the many "blessings" of the Temples of Maya. If one only compares the solid constructive work that is being done by Mahatma Gandhi and his faithful followers with the fruitless and futile activities of the Swarajists on the Council floor one cannot but curse the so-called Reforms Act. Consider for a moment what substantial progress the country would have made towards Swaraj only if the Swarajists had given more attention to the Constructive programme and less heed to the wordy battles in the Council Chamber. The Swarajists no doubt pin their faith to the constructive programme but, Sir, what is the use of lip sympathy when solid constructive work is needed? What India needs to-day is work, solid constructive work and less work.

If the Swarajists really believe in the miraculous constructive programme chalked out by Mahatmat Gandhi, for God's sake let them put their souls in it and work it out. It is the only programme that would bring prosperity to India. It is the only programme which would enable India to attain her freedom. It is the only programme which would establish Ram-Raj in India. Let the Swarajists not forget these facts. I appeal to them once again to give us their help in working out the constructive programme to establish the real and true Swaraj in India.—Yours, etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.

Bandra, Nov. 7.

## CRICKET AT THANA.

### DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 8.

In the semi-finals of the above tournament, which were played on Thursday last, the New Hindoos met the Friends' Union C.C. and the Cosmopolitans faced the B. J. High School.

The New Hindoos, winning the toss elected to bat and scored 104 runs. The Friends' Union had lost four wickets when the score registered on the board was one solitary run, and at that time it looked as if the whole side would be dismissed for a very poor total. But Powar, a schoolboy, succeeded in pulling his side out of the fire by scoring a century in a very dashing style and within a period of one hour and a half. Then, the remaining batsmen recovered their form and piled up runs till the final score on the board was 182 runs for 9 wickets. Thus, the Friends' Union C C. qualified themselves for the final.

In the other semi-final, the Cosmopolitans put up a big score of 246 runs while their opponents, the B. J. High School, comparatively a weak side, composed of boys in their 'teens compiled 44 runs only.

Then, the final of the tournament between the Cosmopolitans and the Friends' Union was played out to a finish on the 6th and 7th November and ultimately the latter became the cup-winners for this year. The Friends' Union scored, in their 1st and 2nd innings 160 and 141 runs, respectively, and the Cosmopolitans scored 93 runs in the first innings and 52 runs only in the 2nd innings.

Then the prizes were distributed by Rao Bahadur Bhagwat to all those who had distinguished themselves in the tournament by their performance in one department or the other. Powar got 10 prizes for his splendid batting performance. Patil, of the Friends' Union got 4 prizes for his best average in bowling. Bilpoodiwala, of the Cosmopolitans, got two prizes for bowling as well as for batting excellently.

## DACOITY NEAR LONAVLA.

### WEALTHY LANDHOLDER'S HOUSE RAIDED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov 8.

An account of how a wealthy landowner's house and business premises were looted by a band of twelve dacoits comes from Lonavla. On Thursday last about mid-night, some twelve dacoits armed with knives and crowbars and carrying an electric torch unceremoniously began to break in the front door of the house of Nagindass Saifchand, a wealthy Jain merchant of Ambegaon village situated in the hills about 8 to 10 miles south of Lonavla. They soon effected an entry, and, breaking open an inner door, came to a trap door leading to an upper-storey by a narrow staircase. This too they forced open and then set upon and thrashed a young man named Chandoolal Ambalal, a nephew of the owner. Having overawed him they set to work and soon had the floor of the room strewn with silver ornaments which they discarded in favour of those of more valuable metal. Besides jewellery valued at about Rs. 6,000, the greater part of which consisted of ornaments pledged with Nagindass, the thieves got away with Government Currency notes of the value of Rs. 1,000 without any of the villagers raising a hand to prevent them. It is stated that when the dacoits were attempting to break in, Nagindass, his nephew, and four women of his household raised a hue and cry, but no one coming to their assistance, the old man and the women hid themselves in unoccupied portions of the house and fortunately were unmolested. An iron safe containing many more valuable ornaments than were taken away by the dacoits happily resisted their hurried attempts at breaking it open and so the owner, though he lost a considerable amount of his property, was fortunate in that it was not very much more. The police were next morning communicated with and District Deputy Superintendent, A. Clarke, who happened to be on inspection duty not far from the scene, took up the investigation at once and was able to obtain clues which, it is hoped, will lead to the arrest of the perpetrators.

## BRITISHERS' COLOSSAL IGNORANCE.

### LABOUR M. P. ON INDIA.

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence, Labour Member of Parliament and Mrs. Lawrence arrived here to-day from Bombay. In an interview Mr. Pethick Lawrence said, people in England and many members of Parliament were very ignorant of the present conditions in India. This was a very serious thing in view of the measure of control still vested in the English Parliament over Indian affairs. The Indian Constitution was shortly to be reviewed, and it was essential that many members of Parliament should acquaint themselves at first hand with the conditions in this country. They proposed to stay in India for ten weeks returning to England in February before the opening of Parliament.—A.P.

Doru in Tahsil Anantnag Kashmir has been declared infected with typhus fever.—A. P.

The probable date of the return of the Back Bay Inquiry Committee to Bombay is the third week of December and not 26th November.—A. P.

Bangalore—The Royal Commission on Agriculture examined Tuesday Mr. William Smith, Imperial Dairy expert and Mr. F. J. Warth, Physiological Chemist, of the Institute of Animal Husbandry.—A. P.

## COMMON TEMPLE FOR ALL HINDUS.

### SCHEME OF HINDU SABHA.

An appeal issued under the signatures of 22 persons headed by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, says:—

"As recently announced in the Ganpati celebrations, the Matunga Hindu Sabha wants to undertake the construction of a Temple with a well equipped Gymnasium for the use of Hindus, irrespective of caste and touchability. It is hardly necessary to describe the advantages of such an institution to Hindu Society in their task of re-organizing itself. Besides being a common place of worship for all, this can be utilized as a central place for all the other activities of the Hindu Sabha. In the North of the City, there is not a single common public hall, where more than 500 people can be accommodated. The Sabha Mandap of the Temple as will be seen from the scheme, will be a suitable place for all functions carried on by the Hindu Sabha. It will also be a resting place for all destitute people for a few days till they are looked after and given a decent way of maintenance by the officials of the Sabha. One more important use to which the hall will be permanently put, is the holding of a free night school for adults among the backward and depressed classes.

The management of the Scheme will be in the hands of a Board of Trustees appointed as follows:—(a) President of Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha; (b) 2 Members elected by the Managing Committee of the Provincial Hindu Sabha; (c) 2 Members elected by donors who pay more than Rs. 25 as donation; (d) 3 Members elected by the Managing Committee of Hindu Sabha Matunga Branch.

It is proposed to raise the sum of Rs. 25,000 for the building by donations in money and kind. Running expenses are to be borne by securing at least 400 Members paying Rs. 5 each per year or As. 8 per mensem till the time permanent endowment is obtained. In order that the sum required should come forward it is expected that every Hindu Resident of Matunga will pay at least 10 per cent of his monthly income.

## THE RELEASE OF BOTTOMLEY.

### EXPECTED EARLY IN THE NEW YEAR

Rumours of the impending release of Horatio Bottomley from Maidstone Jail have been as plentiful as blackberries in their time, but they were no sooner made than they were refuted officially.

The "Daily Herald" understands, however, that he will probably be freed either in February or in March.

He was sentenced in May, 1922, to seven years' penal servitude, and in the ordinary course of affairs, if the usual remissions for good conduct are made, viz., 21 months (three months in each year), his release would automatically come next August.

But, it is said, there are valid reasons for an extension of the remission, which accounts for the statement that release will come earlier than most people anticipate.

A series of appeals have been made to the Home Office on Bottomley's behalf, but these have not carried any material weight, the circumstances of the case being considered entirely on their merits.

His health of late has been much better, and his complaints are said to be fewer, though in one letter received from him he referred to "the hell I suffer."

## POPPY DAY AT RANGOON.

RANGOON, November 9.

The following message has been sent to-day by the Governor to the ex-Services Association: I hope and feel confident that this year also Burma will hold the honourable place which she has won for herself in commemoration of the Poppy Day. Let us again be second to none.—A. P.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK, AS ON THE 29TH OCTOBER.

LIBILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 11,25,00,000 |
| Capital Paid up | 5,62,50,000 |
| Reserve | 4,92,50,000 |
| Public Deposits | 13,62,58,000 |
| Other Deposits | 80,40,54,000 |
| Sundries | 1,17,58,000 |
| Rupees | 1,05,75,70,000 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 18,63,49,0000 |
| Other authorized securities under the Act | 2.17,22,000 |
| Loans | 11.94,41,000 |
| Cash Credits | 21,18,8,000 |
| Inland bills discounted and purchased | 4,68,30,000 |
| Foreign bills discounted and purchased | 22,24,000 |
| Dead Stock | 2,77,83,000 |
| Sundries | 59,11,000 |
| Balances with other Banks | 14,17,000 |
| | 62,35,58,000 |
| Cash | 43,40,12,000 |
| Rupees | 1,05,75,70,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| The above balance sheet includes:— | |
| Deposits in London | £888,500 |
| Advances in London | £935,000 |
| Cash and balances at other Banks in London | £ 89,200 |
| Percentage | 45.53 |
| Bank Rate | 4 p.c. |

## THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

Western disturbance is giving a moderate cloud in Northwest India.

The weather has been dry except fir light local rain in Bombay Deccan and a few light falls in South East Madras.

Forecast:—A few falls on the hills round the Punjab.

### COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

**Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 10th November 1926.**

**Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.909 inches (.032 below normal.)**
**" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 616 " (.024 below normal.)**
**Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.004**
**Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.8 degrees**
**" (wet bulb) " 74.3 "**
**Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.7 degrees (36. above normal.)**
**Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees (3.1 above normal.)**
**Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent**
**" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 65 "**
**Direction of wind at 8 a.m**
**Velocity " " 4 mile per hour.**
**Total movement of wind in 24 hours 117 miles.**
**Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour.**
**Extent of cloud at 8 p.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10) 8.**

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 10TH NOVEMBER 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 10th November, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear over the extreme north and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Delhi. Maximum temperature was locally below normal; the minimum was higher than usual in the southwest and lower in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Agra and in defect in Mainpuri and Allahabad. Night temperature was considerably below normal in the west of the area and moderately so in the east.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over west Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is locally in excess in Sind and west Rajputana and in defect in parts of east Rajputana. Minimum temperature was higher than usual in upper Sind and lower in most parts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is locally drier than usual. Minimum temperature was below normal in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded over Berar and the east Central Provinces and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect. Night temperature was below normal in the northern and central parts.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded over the extreme north of the area and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was locally above normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 91.7 deg. (4 deg. above normal) and the lowest 78.2 deg. (3 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona has had 0.22 in. of rain and Sholapur 0.33 in. A few more stations report light showers. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual near the region of rainfall. Minimum temperature was above normal over most of the division.

General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and local rain has also fallen on the Coromandel coast. The western disturbance is causing cloud over northern India.

Forecast.—Decrease in the Bombay Deccan.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Bombay, November 10.

S. S. "Garbeta," Capt. Macdonald from Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

s. s. "Indus Maru," Captain Shimazaki" for Kobe.

s. s. "Loredano," Capt. Marcusi for Calcutta.

LOADING.

BOMBAY, November 10.

Steamer "Nirvana," for Rangoon.
Steamer "Algie," for New York.
Steamer "Honolulu Maru" for Kobe.
Steamer "Bankura," for Basrah.

S. S. "Garbeta."—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Garbeta," arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Indus Maru":The O. S. K. steamer "Indus Maru," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Loredano".—The V. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Loredano," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

A dispute has arisen over the possession of the Malwa Press and the newspaper "Quaumi Dard" at Amritsar which were being run by the moderate Sikh Party. It is stated that the extremist Akali Party has seized both of them and has locked the doors. Further developments are awaited with interest.—A. P.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's address on "The Present Situation" at Gaiety Theatre 6 p.m., Mr. Jinnah to preside.

Armistice Day: King's call to observe 2 minutes' silence, 11 a.m.

Trooping of Colour by S. Staffords at Cooperage, 4.45 p.m.

Ex-Service men and Military Church Parade, Colaba, 10.15 a.m.

St. Peter's Mazagon, Armistice Anniversary Service. (Lest We Forget). In commemoration of the Armistice in 1918. Service will be held from 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Thursday, November, 11th. Ex-service men and women are requested to wear medals.

FRIDAY, November 12.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails of October 28, due at 5 a.m.

Polling Day for Commerce and Industry Constituencies, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Counting of votes for Bombay City non Mahomedan Constituencies, 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, November 13.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails leaves at 2.30 p.m. connecting the s.s. "Naldera" at Aden.

### PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association on Friday the 12th inst. at 6-15 p.m.

### PEOPLE'S FREE HOSPITAL.

A donation of Rs. 1,000 has been received from Sheth Mansukhlal Chhaganlal and others, "Trustees of Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai Charities" for the benefit of the fund of this Hospital.

### MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. R. D. Chinoy the total attendance for the month of October was 8,479 out of which 1,020 were males, 3,911 were females and 3,548 were children.

### POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per s.s. "Naringa" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday the 11th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tamba Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Friday, the 12th instant.

### TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of gramophone records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Thursday) the 11th instant, from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 6.45 to 8 p.m. Call sign 2 FV. wavelength 387 metres.

### BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Sixth Ordinary Meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6.30 p.m., at the Sir J. J. Hospital of Art, when Prof. Claude Batley, will give a lecture on "Some recent Bombay Buildings in which Indian Traditional Forms have been utilised." The President Mr. D. W. Ditchburn, F.R.I.B.A., will preside. The lecture is free and open to public and all interested are requested to attend.

### BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

At a meeting of Directors of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Ld., held on 10th instant it was resolved to recommend a declaration of the following final dividends for the year ending 31st May, 1926:—R400 per share on 100 original shares of R2,500 each; R20 per share on 40,000 shares of R125 each; R8 per share on 83,990 shares of (125 each R50 paid up) making a total distribution of 22 per cent. for the year.

### PATHANS DARING OBBERRY.

How a Marwari, Khemraj Punamchand, who has a shop in Pedhi Road Mahim was robbed of Jewellery at Rs. 1,360 is a subject of enquiry by the city police.

In his complaint, the Marwari stated that on the night of November 5 he put a lock on the front door of his shop where he lived and slept immediately behind a side door, which was locked from inside. At about 3 a.m. he was roused by the noise of the lock being tempered with and called out, but got no reply. Suddenly two men in khaki, who looked like Pathans with their faces covered, entered the shop and a third man, similarly attired, stood in the door way.

The frightened Marwari stood up as if to question them, but one of the Pathans held out a knife before him, threatening to kill him if an alarm was raised.

The intruders demanded the keys of the show case, which they were told was open. They removed all the ornaments in it and all the three men went away towards Cadell Road.

The Marwari then raised an alarm and his neighbours followed the Pathans, who were alleged to have pelted stones at them. The robbers then disappeared in Cocoanut Wady.

Police investigation showed that three men in khaki described as Pathans were seen marching like soldiers with sticks carried like rifles, and wore leather belts and straps intended for sword. The police proceeded further through Cocoanutwadi and on Lady Hardinge Road the police patrol informed them that three men in a blue motor-car driven by a man in khaki with a peak cap passed by him on Cadell Road.

# "THE CITY'S PRIDE."

## PT. MALAVIYA ON MR. JAYAKAR.

## BHATIA MERCHANT'S GENEROUS GIFT.

Pandit Malaviya's third election speech in this city, was attended last evening at Motishaw's Chawl, Marwadi Bazar, by huge crowds of Marwadi and other audience.

Sheth Govindlal Shivlal Motilal who was voted to the chair, introduced the speaker to the audience in glowing terms. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya observed the President, was one of the fathers of the Indian National Congress. He had done as much as any other and even more to make the Congress the most popular representative political institution in the country. His service of the Congress extended for over forty years and twice he had adorned the Presidential chair. He had embraced the Congress when that institution was shunned by almost all the talented people in the country. To call Pandit Malaviyaji an anti-Congressman was a mere travesty of truth that needed no refutation.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who was not feeling well enough to deliver his speech standing sat and spoke.

POLITICS, A DUTY.

Pandit Malaviya dilated a good deal upon the importance of politics in the general well-being of a country. He looked upon politics as a duty and a part of his religion. Pandit Malaviyaji here traced the development of the Parliamentary system in England.

OBSTRUCTION FUTILE.

Adverting to the tactics of the Swaraj Party members in the Legislative Assembly, Pandit Malaviya remarked that the policy of wholesale indiscriminate obstruction was a futile policy that had cost the country heavy losses. The walk-outs of Swarajists had not stopped the working of Legislatures even for a day. If hundred men non-co-operated or obstructed there were five hundred to take up their places. The bureaucracy had immensely gained in their power and popularity owing to the unwholesome obstructive policy of the Swarajists. After the war was over the Government increased the taxation by forty crores but there was no power strong enough to stop them from doing so.

The speaker then explained the details how the obstructive policy of Swarajists had been a failure during the three preceding years. Obstruction was in their words but there was co-operation in almost all their actions.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

The Hindu-Moslem riots, continued Pandit Malaviya, had involved the country in very heavy losses. What patriotic Hindu or a Mahomedan would like to see the recurrence of such riots in the face of the mischief they wrought. Hindus and Mahomedans must learn to respect each other and there would be an end of disunion and riots. Hindus had made great concessions to Mahomedans in order to bring about a harmonious compromise. They would still make any amount of concessions if unity had to be achieved on honourable terms.

FAITH IN CONGRESS.

Pandit Malaviya assured with great emphasis that he had deep faith in the Indian National Congress. He was going to attend the Gauhati sessions of the Congress to take part in its deliberations. Responsivists were as good Congressmen as the Swarajists and nobody had a right to style them as anti-Congressmen.

NARAYANJI PREMJI'S GENEROUS GIFT

At this stage of the meeting, a Bhatia merchant named Narayanji Premji got up and announced his donation of R5,001 to be given to Pandit Malaviyaji for any charitable purpose that the latter could think of. Sheth Narayanji declared that he was a cotton merchant and was always interested in the political agitation of the country. The announcement was received with a vociferous acclamation.

Pandit Malaviyaji then concluded his address with a very strong appeal to the people in support of Mr. Jayakar, whom he considered as the city's pride.

MY SWARAJ INCLUDES MY RELIGION.

Mr. Jayakar who followed Pandit Malaviya made a splendid speech in Marathi. Replying to a query, he affirmed that he was going to the Assembly to protect the interests of Hindu religion. His idea of Swaraj included full freedom for religion and unfettered privilege for everybody to practise his or her own religion. He would do his level best to stop cow-killing and all those things which were detestable to Hindu religion.

A brief speech from the chair brought the delayed proceedings to a close.

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Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will deliver a lecture on the "Present Situation" at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day at the Gaiety Theatre. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside. Front seats are reserved for ladies. The public are cordially invited.

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Athens.—The Republican victory in the election is confirmed. The final figures are:—Republicans 183; Others 111.—Reuter.

To make the two minutes' silence at the Cenotaph complete on November 11th, the Office of the Works has banned manipulation of cinematograph apparatus; and requested motordrivers to stop their engines. Busmen have been ordered to stand at attention.—Reuter's Special.

# MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

## ON THE VERGE OF A DEFICIT.

## MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S PESSIMISTIC NOTE.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee, held on Wednesday afternoon, the Municipal Commissioner presented the Budget Estimates of (1) Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1927-28 and (2) the Loan Works Revised Estimates for 1926-27 and Budget Estimates for 1927-28.

In his note on the Budget Estimates for 1927-28, the Municipal Commissioner states:

The total budgetted expenditure for the coming year is R3,27,19,000 as against R3,22,07,000 for the current year showing an increase of R5,12,000. The income for the next year is estimated at R3,30,15,000 as against R3,27,99,000.

The Commissioner says that it is difficult to take a very optimistic view of the finances of the Corporation. The closing balance of R31,24,000 for 1927-28 is no doubt, very imposing, but the actual surplus for the year amounts to R2,99,000 only, and is at its best a precarious one. It is based on the acceptance in full by Government of the Corporation's claim in respect of the grant in aid for primary education—an expectation which at the present moment does not show signs of early fulfilment.

If the "general taxes," which is the mainstay of the municipal revenues, should again fail to come up to expectations, the Commissioner warns that the surplus would be converted into a substantial deficit.

The Commissioner concludes: "Any increase in the stable source of our income is not to be looked for. An increase in other sources is by its nature fluctuating, and cannot be made the basis of any large programme of development. We must therefore concentrate on reduction of expenditure. The saving so made would not be very large, but therein lies our only hope of financial safety."

# SIR P. THAKURDAS HONOURED

## BOMBAY CITIZENS' APPRECIATION

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas was the guest of a number of prominent citizens of Bombay when a garden party was given in his honour at the Chowpatty Band Stand in recognition of the great and distinguished services rendered by him to the economic and financial interests of the country as a member of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance. Among those present were Sir Dinshaw, M. Petit, Sir Victor Sasoon, Sir Dorab Tata, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir P. C. Sethna, Hon. Justice M. A. Khan, Mr. Narotam Morarji, Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, Seth Govindlal Shivlal, Mr. M. R. Jayaker and others.

Mr. Lalji Naranji in introducing the guest of the evening said there cannot be two opinions on the Currency reforms. Sir Purshotamdas was fighting hard for the gold standard, gold currency and the ratio. He had succeeded in getting unanimous condemnation of the gold exchange standard in the currency report, while on the question of ratio he had fought so hard for the country that they had decided in appreciation of his services to publicly meet him that evening. He then garlanded Sir Purshotamdas and called upon Sir Victor Sassoon to address the meeting.

Sir Victor Sassoon doubted if many people of this country appreciated the gravity of the situation brought about by the 18 pence ratio and Purshotamdas' hard fight against it. Those who read the Currency Commission's report would notice the masterly way in which Sir Purshotamdas had examined the witnesses. If there was any knowledge on the currency question now, he attributed it to Sir Purshotamdas' work on the Currency Commission.

Sir Purshotamdas in thankng for the honour said he did not expect that his minute of dissent in the currency report would meet with so much approval in this country. He did not consider it only a personal honour but also an honour to the cause which all of them had so much at heart. He considered it a most sacred cause in the interest of the country.

Replying to the criticisms of Professors Wadia and Joshi he said there was no difference of opinion between him and those gentlemen. What he felt was that in India there was not sufficient gold reserve to start gold currency at once but if people kept patience for the next five or ten years he thought they would have gold standard and gold reserve also. The immediate question was however of ratio.

The guests dispersed after partaking of light refreshment.

### HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 6th instant the total mortality 592 was 19 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 24.06. The mortality for the 45th week of 1925 was 512 and death-rate 21.13 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-25 was 693 and death-rate 29.55.

Out of the total deaths, 168 were among infants under one year of age; 14 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City. Cholera and plague were absent during the week. Small-pox caused 5 attacks and 3 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 472 and compares favourably with that for the 45th week of 1925 when the figure was 426 and witht the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-25) viz. 459.

# THE DARK SIDE OF BOMBAY,

## YOUNG GIRL'S SAD PLIGHT.

## ACCUSED GETS 6 MONTHS.

Heavy sentences amounting to six months' imprisonment with hard labour have been inflicted on Rahmatibi, a brothel-keeper, and her mate Gopal Lakoo for procuring and detaining a young girl Parvatibai, by Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Fifth Presidency Magistrate at Dadar. His worship, in the course of a lengthy judgment traced the course of events which led the unfortunate girl Parvatibai into the viles of the second accused: Gopal Lakoo who after keeping the girl with him for some time passed her on to the tender mercies of the first accused, who put her to a life of shame in a brothel till by a stroke of fortune, the girl met her acquaintance at Falkland Road, to whom she narrated the story of her woes. This friend of the girl communicated with the police who eventually rescued her and arrested and charged the accused. His Worship in his judgment stated that it was absolutely essential that punishments of a deterrent nature should be inflicted, and sentenced the accused accordingly.

# THEFT AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

## SAFE BROKE OPEN.

A pay clerk and five hamals employed in G. I. P. Railway have been arrested in connection with a theft of Rs. 8,000 from a safe in the Victoria Terminus office.

The railway police put the accused before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday and in applying for a remand stated that the first accused after paying a portion of the staff their salary on the first November kept the amount left over which amounted to Rs. 8,000, in a safe locked and sealed and went home, leavving the office in charge of the five hamals. Next morning the safe was found to have been tampered with and the amount was missing.

# ALLEGED ASSAULT ON LABOURER.

## EUROPEAN FOREMAN IN TROUBLE.

Allegations of an alleged assault against a European Yard foreman. Mr. Brooks, employed in the Parel Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway, were made before the City Coroner on Wednesday who opened an enquiry into the death of a labourer, Baboo Arjun age 35, working in the same Workshop.

It appears that on the 2nd instant, the deceased's brother Laxman, also a labourer in the same workshop was informed by a Mukadam that Baboo had been assaulted by his foreman Mr. Brooks. He therefore, went to Baboo's room and finding him very ill took him to a doctor who advised him to go to the police. The doctor also accompanied them and he was given treatment. A Magistrate was called and he recorded Baboo's stateent. He died at 2 a.m. to-day.

Dr. W. Nunan, who had made a opstmortem of the body stated that there were no external injuries. The right side of the chest was full of blood and the lung was ruptured. The cause of death was internal haemorrhage from a ruptured lung that could have been caused by a blow on the chest wall. The blow must have been of a severe character. As the police enquiries were incomplete the inquest was adjourned.

# LATEST CABLES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Mr. Runciman has sent a letter to Swansea West Liberal Association, intimating that he does not intend to seek re-election at the next General Election. It has been known that there was a Liberal split at Swansea over Mr. Runciman's attitude towards Mr. Lloyd George.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

A remarkable discovery has been made in Roscoe Brunner's House at Rochamton. After the funeral of Brunner and his wife who were cremated, the butler discovered that the bed room where the tragedy occurred had been ransacked apparently by two introduers, and the bureau in whien Mrs. Brunner had been rummaging when she was shot had been thoroughly overhauled, drawers pulled out, and private papers evidently scrutinised were scattered but no valuables had been touched.—Reuter's Special Service.

The city was en fete for the wedding of Prince Astrid and Princess Leopold. Belgian and Swedish flags were flying everywhere. Archbiship of Malines performed the ceremony, after which there was State reception to three thousand guests among who were the Ministers, Members of Diplomatic Corps and Judiciary and all Principal Civil, Religious and Military personages of realm.—Reuter.

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

Khadam Hussain and Khan, having withdrawn their candidatures to the Legislative Assembly, Chaudhri Shahabuddin, ex-President of the Punjab Council has been returned unopposed.—A. P.

# INDIAN COTTON DUTY,

## PROPOSED INCREASE

## QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Duckworth asked for information with regard to the Bombay millowners' recent proposal for an increase in the Indian cotton duties and also asked whether representations had been received from Lancashire on this subject.

Lord Winterton replied that the question was at present under reference to the Indian Tariff Board and Lord Birkenhead was unable to make a statement on the subject till the Board had reported. He answered the last part of the question in the affirmative.—Renter.

# TATA DIRECTORS FINED.

## BREACH OF LEGAL PROVISION.

On Wednesday the Third Presidency Magistrate fined Sir Dorab Tata (Chairman) and the Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., for infringing a provision of the Indian Companies Act.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, a shareholder of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., had taken out notices against the company, seven of its directors, its managing agents' firm and two of the latter's directors. Subsequently however, the complainant withdrew his case against Sir Purushottamdas Thakoredas, one of the Steel Company's directors. The notices were later converted into summonses against the Steel Company, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Narottam Morarji, the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Tata Sons, Ltd., Mr. J. D. Ghandy and Mr. John Peterson.

CAUSE OF ACTION.

The complainant's case was that the accused failed to comply with a provision of the Indian Companies Act in not having convened the company's annual general meeting within fifteen months of the last preceding meeting. In 925, it was held on June 4 while in 1926 it was held only on September 16 and not on or before September 4.

When the case was called out to-day Mr. Sherston Baker, solicitor, appeared for all the accused and applied that they be exempted from attending the Court, adding that he proposed to enter a plea of guilty on behalf of all of them.

Mr. Shamdasani maintained that as the application had not been made earlier the accused by their absence should be deemed to have disobeyed the Court's summonses.

Looking to the accused's plea, His Worship (Mr. H. P. Dastur) granted the exemption, remarking that if the accused had chosen to contest the case he would have insisted on their presence.

In offering a plea of guilty Mr. Baker drew attention to the fact that at a previous hearing the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies had stated that he had written a letter to the defendant company assuring them that as far as he was personally concerned, he would not proceed against them for breach of the legal provision, as he was satisfied that they had good reason to do so. As unfortunately, there was no margin under the law the accused realising the position, chose to plead guilty. The solicitor thought it a fit case for mere warning and discharging.

"NOMINAL FINE ENOUGH."

The magistrate expressed inability to do so as this was a case under the Indian Companies Act and not one under the Penal Code. Here he could either fine the accused or bind them over. He, therefore, convicted and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each, observing: "Having regard to the fact that the Registrar was satisfied that the directors had very good reasons for not holding the meeting on the due date, I think a nominal fine will meet the ends of justice."

The complainant applied for an enhancement of the fine quoting another case in which Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle a former magistrate had imposed a fine of Rs. 250 in a similar case. Mr. Athavle had then remarked that the case ought to serve as a lesson to other directors. In this case, Mr. Shamdasani submitted "big" men were involved and the punishment should be exemplary.

PLEA FOR "REWARD".

When his request found no response, Mr. Shamdasani made another application. This time it was for ordering that a portion of the fine amount be given to him as a reward, as mentioned in the Act itself. The magistrate complying, awarded Rs. 30 out of Rs. 55, the fine amount of all eleven accused.

The complainant expressed discontent at this and argued that if a fine of Rs. 500 had been levied on each of the accused Government would have made a few thousands of rupees and he himself would have secured a substantial portion thereof to cover his expenses. As it happened Rs. 30 hardly met his train expenses from and to Matheran.

Mr. Baker: "That is his motive your Worship, in filing this case."

Mr. Shamdasani: "I deny it with indignation. It is a public cause I am eager to serve." (Laughter).

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Rome.—After adopting a motion expelling Aventine, the Opposition and the Communists' Chamber proceeded to pass Government measures with unusual celerity but omitted from the Bill for the defence of the State, the clause regarding offences committed in foreign territory.—Reuter.

# Men and Matters

The crush and rush at Tuesday's election booths reminiscent of the Verdun rush (or "push", if you prefer it) of the Great War continues to be the topic of the town and promises to be the topic of local newspapers for some time at least.

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The pandemonium that prevailed at several polling booths requires to be condemned in the strongest terms. The powers responsible for the smooth working are like the Bourbons. They will not profit by past experience.

* * * * *

What with hard canvassing, vigorous electioneering campaigns in Press and on platform, and cajolery and pressure, they ought to have foreseen such a contingency. The method of voting in buildings with small rooms, especially in the case of thousands of voters exercising their franchise specially erected temporary pondals with big airy partitions as in the case of Municipal elections are imperatively necessary. The complaint about the Indian is that he does not know the value of the vote. He has in Bombay every reason to complain that the authorities have not yet learnt how to register his vote.

* * * * *

The "yellow-capsuled green bottles" of Bombay's Law and Order Brigade made themselves conspicuous—not by their absence but their omnipresence! They were like Janus "presiding over" the gates of the voting halls, were pushing back the madding and maddening crowds and were in turn being pushed back! The "abru" (respect) of these "guardians of law and order" had temporarily gone. When in the hurly burly they got pushed aside like common mortals they must have known what it feels like to be treated so unceremoniously.

* * * * *

But these petty Panjandrums (a thousand apologies for changing the phrase "the great Pajandrum") have some sense of humour, and a great sense of opportunism, that is, they know where they can browbeat persons with impunity and when they have perforce to yield. They smiled with the smiling crowd and put up good humouredly with petty squeezes, pushes and hustles—good humoredly (outwardly at least).

* * * * *

Talking of these police Nawabs, a representative of this paper is reminded of a funny incident that happened on Wednesday (Nov. 10) morning. He was riding in No. 13 service tram bound for Museum East, and while it was negotiating the curve at the end of Nagdevi street and entering the Carnac Road, he saw a brother of these Nawab species remonstrating with a motor-driver who was trying to enter, presumably Nagdevi Street. In support of his argument he (the constable) pointed out the "notice board" which was stuck up at the top of a rickety standard. The "board" was a remnant of the original full board, more than half of it had gone (to serve perhaps as a foot-stool for some neighbouring shop) and the first two lines only of the originally long notice could be read viz. "This road is closed for north bound etc....." So that's that. And this "board" is standing there for months together unattended to. If only the drivevr had some ready wit he would have asked the "Peela Pagdi" to read out the Notice to him.

* * * * *

Printers' devils make good howlers.

Correct: "..... fences as a protection against wild boars.

Printer. ".....finances as a protection against wild bears."

Correct: "Two bullocks moping and fraternising over their common misfortune".

Printer: "Two bull-dogs romping and fraternising over their common misfortune."

Correct: "Those who have sown tares will reap tares in the day of Swaraj while the others gather grain.

Printer: "Those who have sown cares will reap pears in the day of Swaraj, while the others gather gram!"

# NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)

### NEW YORK MARKET

MAY.

| 10th November | 1926. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 12.92 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 12.85 |
| Difference | —7 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 12.85 |
| Difference | 7 |

### LIVERPOOL MARKET.

MAY.

| 10th November | 1926. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 6.96 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 6.91 |
| Difference | —.05 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 6.91 |
| Difference | —.05 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Sewri | 247/8 |
| Khandi | 247/8 |

# CYCLONE IN ARAKAN.

## ROOFS BLOWN OUT.

RANGOON, Nov. 10.

The cyclone which struck Rairee in Arakan on 17th October also did serious damage in Cheduba. According to the official report, dated 20th October from the townsmn office of the latter place, roofs of the treasure vault in the courthouse and post office were partially blown off. Police quarters were entirely damaged and there was also much damage to private property. So far 8 deaths have been reported. As the telegraph lines were broken and the mail launch was stranded the township officer could not send intimation earlier.—A. P.

# DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

**TWO FIRST PLACES IN INDIA 1926 BY TWO DISTINCT SCHOLARS**

**(1) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).**
Incorporated Secretaries Examination of London (A.I.S.A.)
The student was fifth in order of merit among all candidates in the British Empire. The only Indian College whose students successfully competed.

**(2) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).**
GOVT. DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) Among over 380 candidates, also the largest number of passes of any other College or Institute. (Four Govt. Colleges competed).

**LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1926**
The largest number of honors, subjects and certificates of any other Institute in India:—Accountancy, Machinery of Business, Commercial and Company Law, Banking, Salesmanship, Political Economy.

**THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS (C. A. I. B.) 1926**
The only Institute in India whose students successfully competed. Two completed Final and the rest passes in Final and Inter subjects (Part 1 and 2) (compartmental). Practice and Law of Banking, Foreign Exchange, Commercial Geography, Political Economy, Business English.

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Apollo St., BOMBAY.

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# TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

AT

GAIETY THEATRE

AT 6 P. M. (S. T.)

**Pundit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA'S ADDRESS**

ON THE

**PRESENT SITUATION**

**Mr. M. A. JINNAH to Preside**

Fronts Seats will be reserved for Ladies.

**All are CORDIALLY INVITED.**



# The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1926.


## THE PREMIER'S DELUSION.

Mr. Baldwin's reference to India in his speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet was couched in seemingly conciliatory but very guarded language. There is in it the blend of the typical Conservative and the polished gentleman. The Conservative advises India to behave like a good boy before the decennial Inspector. The gentleman puts a sweet coating upon the advice which is known to be as unpalatable as it is unwanted. Otherwise, the Premier has just repeated what Lord Birkenhead has told us *ad nauseum*. Consequently, we, on our part, can only repeat what we have said often before.

Mr. Baldwin has taken a big thing too much for granted. "The miasma of Non-co-operation", he says, "has been finally dissipated." We thought that the Premier was too old a politician and too good a student of history to be deceived by appearance, by a lull between two storms. If Non-co-operation were so "finally dissipated", why should every big official find it necessary to begin every speech on the Indian situation with a grave warning against Non-co-operation and end the speech with a sermon on the virtues of complete co-operation? If, as Lord Birkenhead has often said, the appointment of a Royal Commission is conditional upon co-operation being restored, and if Non-co-operation is dead, why is not the Commission yet appointed? Let both sides, though they must necessarily differ about the merits of Non-co-operation, be clear about the fact, that Non-co-opration is not dead. It is, thank Providence, alive. It is not kicking to-day, we cannot vouch for the morrow. The specific militant form which it assumed in 1921 has only been suspended. Whether it is be resumed, and, if so, when and in what form will depend partly upon Mr. Baldwin. The spirit of Non-co-operation—let there be no mistake about it—is abroad, it is in the air, and people hate to be called and own themselves to be co-operators. This is natural. The spirit of non-co-operation, which is only another name for resistance to despotism, once found by a self-conscious nation never dies till the nation is free, whether it be in Ireland or Egypt or India. Genuine British patriots should rather rejoice that Non-co-operation is not dead in India as their forefathers did when America rebelled. If it is too much to expect from the present generation, let them at least not seek to cajole us out of the only weapon they have left us by dangling Commissions before us to be appointed only when we cry "Surrender". But India will not be again deceived. She will soon greet Mr. Baldwin, "in the setting of her historic dignity" with a united front much firmer than he asked for.

Non-co-operation is dead but not in the sense that Mr. Baldwin and those who wish to cheat Indians of their birthright of Home Rule mean. It is dead in the sense that it has lost its soul—namely, the spirit of co-operation among the people themselves. For India cannot wield the matchless weapon of non-co-operation to wrest freedom from unwilling hands until she ceases to present the sad spectacle of a house divided against itself. It is because of the present state of divided counsel among the leaders and inter-communal differences that the Premier has been emboldened to address India in a patronising manner and Lord Birkenhead has been insulting and threatening her by turns. Non-co-operation need not be a bugbear to any patriotic Indian. It is the only alternative to a gesture of timely justice and gratitude on the part of Britain—justice because India has been kept deprived of her inalienable right to freedom, the right to shape her constitutional progress in accordance with the genius of her people, gratitude for the invaluable service she rendered in men, money and material during the war which even Lord Birkenhead was compelled to acknowledge. Co-operation, whole-hearted co-operation, of India is available to England if only British politicians have the statesmanship to recognise the danger of delaying the satisfaction of India's national demand. But what is actually the policy of Mr. Baldwin's Government? Not only is there no response to that demand, but, as recent changes in the rules of the legislatures show, there is a distinct reactionary tendency to restrict what little power these bodies enjoy at present. The only manly reply to such a policy that India can give is to mobilise all her national forces on the basis of non-violence and by the pressure of her united front compel the satisfaction of her demand. And this is what non-co-operation means—namely, co-operation among all parties in the country. For our part, we would, if the country were prepared for it, ask it to eschew Councils and by intensive work outside them to compel the Government to change their attitude. But, unfortunately, thanks mainly to the present state of Hindu-Muslim relations, the country is not prepared and is not, for some time to come, likely to be prepared for such intensive work. The Councils must, therefore, be utilised for carrying on the struggle for freedom. But the Councils can only be effective for our purpose if the programme on the basis of which they are to be worked is one which serves to fulfil the supreme need of the country, namely, a united front, and which takes into account the stern realities of the situation. Let us have a honest, clear-cut programme which does not allow those who carry it out any scope for mental reservations. Having regard to the composition of the new Assembly and the Councils, it is hardly likely that the original programme of the Swaraj Party will be carried out. Let us acknowledge this fact. If we cannot achieve the best, let us attempt the second best. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya is justified in claiming that the actual policy followed by the Swarajists in the Assembly and the Councils was different from what they had originally intended to follow. Let this fact be recognised as also the fact that the most prominent achievements of the Swarajists were possible because of the co-operation of Nationalists like Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya. What then is the lesson which we have to learn from the past? It is to be wise, not merely ineffectually consistent. The Swarajists intend "to move resolutions and introduce and support measures and bills which are necessary for the healthy growth of national life and the advancement of the economical, agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests of the country." This is far from being the consistent obstruction which was the outstanding feature of the original programme of the Party. This constructive work in the Councils they cannot accomplish without the aid of other Nationalists. Expediency and national interests, therefore, demand a modification of their original programme which, while fully maintaining the resistance to every activity, governmental or other, that may impede the nation's progress towards Swaraj, will contribute to that solidarity in the ranks of the nation's workers without which that progress cannot be accelerated. Such a modification may seem to be in the nature of a retreat. But many a victory has been won by a timely and well-ordered retreat of a disciplined force. The retreat, in fact, will only be a seeming one, for a compact army well-equipped and undemoralized, will, under wise generalship, retreat only to march forward again with irresistible force to victory. If circumstances, for which we ourselves are responsible, compel a retreat, let our retreat be a preliminary to victory. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, a true patriot that he is, is, we have no doubt, anxious to maintain and stimulate resistance to the bureaucracy in all its activities which impede the nation's progress towards Swaraj. To him, and to those who think with him, we also have to make this appeal. Let the programme they ask the country to accept be not such as in effect, if not intention, will weaken this resistance, without which, no subject country, as history abundantly shows, has won freedom.

## A COWARDLY ASSAULT.

Private J. M. Blake, who outraged the modesty of an old Indian woman of sixty while she was asleep, has been sent to prison. "A more despicable and cowardly assault it is difficult to imagine", said the Magistrate in convicting him. Yet, it is to the women's characteristic sense of shame, which made her reticent on the details of the crime, that the depraved soldier owes his light punishment. Else, as the Magistrate observed, "he could well have been charged for an attempt to commit rape." His gallant comrades, Privates Thomas and Peverly, were present hard by but only watched the crime. As there was not enough evidence and as "none of the companions of the accused spoke the truth," they got off scot-free. Never-the-less their conduct as the Magistrate said, was cowardly and reprehensible, as was that of three or four others who having in all probability joined in the assault had bolted away in time. Imagine an old, decrepit woman, "a harmless, shrivelled-up creature, being assaulted when she is asleep, by half a dozen British soldiers, "mercilessly beaten and left unconscious and bleeding," her teeth knocked off and finally outraged by one of them and "left naked"! The picture of shame and depravity is complete. We leave it to our readers to imagine what fate other classes of men would meet in other countries for a crime like this. Even here, if the nationality of the culprits and the victim were reversed, there would be a consternation. Yet, it is not the light punishment of one and the acquittal of two that we mind so much. What is galling and deeply humiliating to us is that even a few of the so-called guardians of the country should hold the honour of an Indian matron so cheap. We cannot help feeling that episodes, like this are possible because some of these "guardians" have been led to think that they have a virtual license in this country. A relieving feature of the revolting incident is the desire evinced by all ranks of the battalion to which the accused belong to dissociate themselves from the conduct of the latter.

# SETTLEMENT BY EXHAUSTION.

## THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

The dominant topic in the English papers in mail week is the continuance of the coal strike and the disastrous results to the whole nation of such continuance. The Labour leaders in Parliament are unsparing in their criticism of the vacillation and indifference of the Baldwin Government and their attitude of subservience to the mine-owners. The latter have made no peace gesture of any kind, no serious effort to end the present intolerable situation. They propose to wait and see, and they trust to the one great and powerful factor which they know they have at command, the power to starve the men out. In analysing the owner's tactics in this struggle of the men to secure a decent living wage, Mr. Sydney Webb remarked recently that what the owners aimed at was "to controvert all the findings of the Royal Commission on hours, national agreements, royalties and the reorganisation of the industry." In this they had, he declared, "Mr. Baldwin's unwilling, but enforced, support."

**Their Only Remedy.**

So the mine-owners' only remedy to end the quarrel is starvation of the employees, so that the Miners' Federation, if it counsels its members to continue the grim struggle will not be listened to, and the drift back to work will be accelerated. They want thus a "settlement by exhaustion". Mr. J. R. Clynes, one of the Labour leaders, asserted in mail week that it was no good for Mr. Baldwin merely to call the owners stupid. He appealed for effective intervention on the part of Government. "The very duration of the dispute", he said, "now affords excellent opportunities for a settlement by arrangement in place of a settlement by exhaustion".

**Smashing the Trade Unions.**

But a very large number of Conservatives are bent upon utilisting the "excellent opportunities" in quite another direction. It has not been to their liking at all that Mr. Baldwin at the gathering of the Conservative forces at Scarborough dealt "in cautions generalities about the strike and quite characteristically upon the advantages of Trade Unions". Said Mr. Baldwin: "You cannot smash the system and even if you did it would be wrong". "Why not?" asks "Truth." It points out that "America has long ago, if not smashed, at least subdued 'the system' by making Trade Unions liable for the action of their members; and Guatemala has made it a criminal offence to hold up a public service". "Are we", inquires "Truth" with withering scorn, "to be taught by Guatemala?"

**Disappointed in Their Leader.**

The Conservatives are deeply disappointed in their leader. They want him to take strong action. All the points of the Trade Union Controversy, they say, "have been thrust under his nose again and again," but what does Mr. Baldwin do? He reminds them that Conservatives helped Trade Unionism in its early life. And "Truth" is forced to tell the truth about Mr. Baldwin to its readers. "The truth is," the journal says, "that Mr. Baldwin is either a very deep statesman or he is temperamentally inadequate in times like these to a position to which he succeeded by accident and without due preparation".

**Prosecute Mr. Cook.**

But while some of Mr. Baldwin's followers mourn over his "temperamental inadequacy" to meet the strike situation, the protagonists of strong action amongst the Tories have found a sovereign remedy for ending the strike. "Prosecute Mr. Cook" was the simultaneous demand in mail week of the "Daily Mail", the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Telegraph". The Baldwin Government did not accede to their wish but the Home Secretary tried by executive order to put restrictions on Mr. Cook's freedom of speech. The restrictions imposed defeated their own purpose in that they caused the miners to stiffen their resistance.

**"Drink Empire."**

Under this caption the "Daily Herald" writes in caustic vein of the "brilliant social function at Lancaster House where were gathered the Imperial Conference delegates". It notices how "the Maharajah of Burdwan gave the gathering a touch of Oriental splendour" and Mr. Amery "an aspect of British solidarity." There was wine. "There would be," says the "Daily Herald", and it mentions that Chquot was there, also Chateau du Rayne Vigneau and Erkircher Steffensberg Moselle "prudently dated 1921". But there was no Empire wine, remarks the Labour paper, and asks the National Union of Conservative Associations and the "Buy British Goods" advocates to make up for the omission at once!

# GUJARAT KALA PRADARSHAN.

## ARTISTIC WEALTH.

There is scarcely a section of the Gujarat Kala Pradarshan that has not its message for the enquiring student of Indian art. The Kala Pradarshan at Surat is not a glorified art dealer's show, nor is it the place for the personal adventure of the "art collector" who, in India, masquerades, sometimes as a historian or pseudo-archeologist and sometimes as a "patron" of Indian art. The names of the labels attached to the exhibits, the garments, their number and variety, screens and coverings, brass and silver ware, toys and cradles and practically everything indicative of the place of art in daily life suggests to the student the fact that Gujarat has, for the first time perhaps, attempted to explore and thus re-discover the artistic wealth hidden or hitherto left discarded in its homes.

**Re-Discovered.**

What can be more distinctly educative than the fact that a number of families, hitherto unconscious of the artistic treasures in their homes, should for the first time attempt to grasp their significance"? "Had we known it," the remark was frequently heard, "we should have certainly displayed a similar article. We have several like this." The remark had a meaning that could be easily explained. People have not begun to examine their artistic possessions. And, the organisers of the Kala Pradarshan have by their efforts made them start thinking of their artistic heritage. It is not, however, the ordinary householder who finds guidance in the Pradarshan. The temple screens, immediately observable as one enters the section assigned to the old arts and crafts section, the "hindola" in red, gold and green and the little chariots, the impressive rich diversity of seemingly innumerable specimens of the fabrics, mushrus, himrus, patolas, calico prints, kinkhob sarees and borders, satin and embroidery that had once acquired world-wide fame for India provided inspiration to the artist and the student eagerly seeking the necessary assistance.

**Message of Old India.**

It was not difficult, if one scrutinised fir instance the screens, to see the artistic perceptions recorded in the screens retracing, as it were, their message in the old Indian paintings show in the section occupied by the loan exhibits from the Baroda Museum.

The copies of the Ajanta paintings, in the old arts and crafts section, done nearly eighty years ago by an unknown artist and now the property of the family of Gaurishankar Udayshankar Oza of Bhavnagar, a former Dewan of the State, copies also of the frescoes of Sihor originally designed and painted by a Gujarati artist from Bhuj, depiciting on the palace walls of Sihor near Bhavnagar the historic battles of Patna, Partal and Chital, the richly enamelled "mayran" and the low chairs used on marriage occasions, the minakari in silver and gold and the refined bidri also in gold and silver, the carved wooden screen, the beautifully laquered swing from Mirpur, the inlaid daggers loaned by the Nawab Saheb of Surat, the old toys and brassware and the invaluable collection of objects of art arranged in the section alotted to the Baroda Museum are obviously an environment provocative of the best artistic instincts inherent in those uncontaminated be sterile dogmas.

**Rare Exhibits.**

The books in the library and the plates from the "Journal of Indian Art," now out of print, displayed by the educational authorities of Surat were an opportunity and a temptation few artists or students of Indian art could resist. The set of playing cards designed in ivory, the wood block for calico prints, the illuminated manuscripts and the paintings and fabrics displayed in the adjacent gallery were in fact the delightful scene where one could observe artists and architects and craftsmen and students taking down notes or employing their brush or pencil for future use and guidance. The contrast, as one went across to the section arranged to display the new tendencies in arts and crafts between the old and the new impulses in art was noticeable. But it was a contrast not altogether unfavourable. The paintings were a clear indication of the conflict in ideas and ideals as well as methods and technique that has taken possession of the minds and energy of the young artists, art-craftsmen and intellectuals of th Western Presidency.

(To be continued.)

# Notes of the Day.

**St. Baldwin Sermonizes.**

We had occasion some time ago to refer to the confessions of St. Baldwin, that great asset to British Imperial policy when the idea is to do nothing except to make the world safe not particularly for democracy but for the White portion of it, and principally for a race that lives entirely for the good of others—the British people. In his confessions St. Baldwin made the melancholy assertion that he had no solution, head of the British Government though he was, for the quarrel between Labour and Capital in Great Britain. At the Guildhall banquet on Tuesday, however, he was quite at ease and in his best contemplative manner. He surveyed the whole world and found that everything was going on just as British policy wished it to go. There was a little trouble, however, in China. He had a short sermon on that subject. He sympathised—with the British community there. For "the great Indian community," St. Baldwin had a large sermon to give. "Be good. Learn mutual tolerance—and then the British will be busy stock-taking." Have they not already taken and taken away sufficient stock?

**A Determined People.**

So very much accustomed have the European Powers become to treat the Chinese with contempt and arrogate to themselves extraordinary rights and concessions in their land, that the least effort on the part of the Chinese to vindicate their self-respect evokes a storm of criticism in the European Press. The British journals, the Radical Press excepted, are particularly aghast at the effrontery with which Chinese Nationalism pursues its determined policy of being master in its own country. The Canton Government knows nothing now of the boycott against British goods, having made an attempt at conciliation with Britain by withdrawing the official continuance of the boycott measures, but it is powerless to stem the popular sentiment against their importation. How far the British authorities in China will bully the Canton Government into interfering with that sentiment remains to be seen. But they will have hardly any success, so keen is the feeling in China for the boycott.

**British Ignorance About India.**

Mr. P. W. Pethick Lawrence, the Labour M.P., is on a visit to this country accompanied by his wife and intends to make a ten-weeks' tour of it. The time he has spared for his Indian visit is happily far more generous than Imperial globe-trotters generally give to their Indian tours. Some of them flit about from one Anglo-Indian centre of gaiety to another and then write books on India and its people. Mr. Pethick Lawrence complains that his countrymen are very ignorant of the present conditions in India. We hope he will follow his colleagues in the Labour Party like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and give the British public a true picture of what he sees during his tour. British insularity is hard to pierce, but books on India manufactured to please the average Briton are hardly likely to tell him about the real India. That is why the average Briton in spite of the effusions of the cold weather tourist remains abysmally ignorant of modern Indian conditions.

**Late Dr. Lohokare.**

We are much grieved at the sudden death of Dr. Lohokare on the very day which was to have brought him a well-deserved victory. A thoroughly self-made man, he rose from an humble position to that of a political leader in Maharashtra. He was a popular doctor, did much good work during the influenza epidemic and was actively interested in many civic and national problems. His public service won him a seat in the last Legislative Assembly where he gave a good account of himself. This time he was adopted by the Responsivist Party as a candidate for the local Council and his success was expected by all parties to be all but certain. His sudden death is a great blow to his party as also to the cause he represented. We deeply sympathise with his bereaved relatives and with his numerous friends and co-workers in their common loss. We have the confidence, however, that in a province like Mahharashtra there will ever be young talented men to fill up the breach.

**An All-Hindu Temple.**

A small temple, dedicated to Hanuman, the god of Strength and an embodiment of unswerving loyalty to Rama Rajya, a small Dharmashala hard by and a small "akhada" were an indispensable feature of many a village and hamlet in Maharashtra in the great days of Shivaji. It does not need much imagination to see how admirably this unique combination suited the genius and needs of the people. It bred in time a race of Ironsides, strong, loyal and devout, and obliterated unnatural social distinctions. These temples and "akhadas" did for Maharashtra what the ancient Greek temples and the periodical sports held in their honour did for the scattered Hellenes. They vitalised and united a nation. It would be a great thing if this institution could be revived in Maharashtra and extended throughout the country. The difficulty is that the villagers have lost much of their initiative and the city folk have not enough contact with them. An appeal has been issued to the public over the signatures of Mr. M. R. Jayakar and several others for the purpose of constructing an all-Hindu temple, a hall and an "akhada" in Matunga. The idea seems to be to revive the old system. We most cordially welcome the idea and support the appeal.

# RESULTS AND PROSPECTS.

## TUSSLE BETWEEN DESHMUKH AND PARANJPYE.

## MINISTER'S SUCCESS IN SIND.

### GOOD PROSPECTS FOR C. P. SWARAJISTS.

In yesterday's polling for the University seat, the real contest is between Mr. Deshmukh and Dr. Paranjpye. The former is reported to have got solid support from the mofussil. Joseph Baptista was not faring well except for a vote here and there.

Sir Gulam Hussain and Mr. Ncormahomed are reported to have successfully polled for the Mahomedan seats in Sind, while Mr. Durgadas Adwani's position is said to be doubtful.

Dr. Khare and Mr. G. R. Pradhan were declared elected in C. P. and the prospects seem to be brighter for Swarajists in the Central Provinces. Some keen contests are expected in U. P. elections for the University seat and for the European constituency Mr. Chintamani's candidature to the U. P. Council is largely supported by the leaders of the different parties.

### KEEN CONTEST IN U. P.

The contest for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council from the University constituteney took place on Wednesday in the University Convocation Hall. There were three candidates in the running, three different Parties' flags, viz., Dr. G. V. Deshmukh (Congress), Dr. R. P. Paranjpye (Indian National) and Mr. Joseph Baptista (Responsivist).

As soon as the University doors were opened at 8 a.m. voters began to pour in to register their votes for the different candidates. At the entrance of the Convocation hall, arrangements were made by the University Registrar for three separate compartments for the three candidates and the voters had no difficulty in going to the compartment he wanted to vote for, each of them was very promiscously labelled with the name of the candidate.

There were several friends of the candidates promenading the University gardens to receive the voters, but the latter knew where to vote and without much ado they would go to the right place. Although the University constituency is supposed to be an intellectual body here too like the previous day, the question of merit was cast to the winds and most of the voters were seen casting votes not on merits but solely influenced by party politics. It was therefore an unusual sight to see members of the medical profession catching votes for Dr. Paranjpye and Mr. Joseph Baptista, and when questioned in regard to their attitude they explained away that they did not care for the merits but for the Party and they must carry out the behest of the Party they represented.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, however, did not look to be faring well and except a vote or two here and there not many voters were seen going to his booth. The real contest was, therefore, between Dr. Deshmukh and Dr. Paranjpye, and both of them were well supported throughout the day by the voters. Dr. Deshmukh too was hopeful of the result and apart from Bombay's vigorous support he was also the recipient of several telegrams from the mofussil stating that voting was vigorous in his favour. It was the opinion of many however that if Mr. Baptista had retired, especially as he had no chance of success, he would have secured the seat for Dr. Deshmukh, as in that case the contest would have been with Dr. Paranjpye and Dr. Deshmukh, and in view of he support the latter received during the last election as well as this he would have come out triumphantly with flying colours against his rival.

Dr. Paranjpye on the other hand was also confident of the success. As it is not the Bombay votes that decide the issues but also of the mofussil, it is therefore too early at present to say who would be the victor out of the two, leaving Mr. Baptista aside, as he does not stand the remotest chance of success.

In University constituency the total strength of voters is 2,200 in Bombay and 4,000 in the mofussil.

### "ELEPHANT SWALLOWS UP BUCKETFULS,

#### ELECTION AT BANDRA.

BANDRA, Nov. 9.

Like a busy bee-hive, the polling station here was live with electors and election agents.

In the early hours of the morning, agents were seen bustling about the town reminding citizens of Bandra not to fail in their civic duty. At the commencement not many voters turned up. But as time went on enthusiasm and excitement increased batch after batch was brought in. The Congress volunteers were prominent in their zeal for securing votes for the Congress candidate Mr. G. B. Trivedi.

Unfortunately however, owing to some faulty selection of agents, the organization was not quite a success. Mr. G. B. Pradhan (Responsivist) had, as on the previous occasion, enlisted the sympathy of the local pleaders, who utilised their influence among their clients. The Depressed classes candidate, seemed to have canvassed briskly for the C and D Ward chiefly supported Mr. P. R. Bhojane.

At about 11-15 a.m. the Collector paid a visit to the polling station to see how matters were progressing and pointed out to the Polling Officer, that false personification might easily occur unless the voter had been identified by the agent or a prominent known person. At the noon only about 600 votes had been registered and mostly it seemed in favour of Messrs. Bhojane and Trivedi.

On resumption of the voting, till about 5 p.m. not many voters turned up. But after that the agents of Mr. Pradhan redoubled their efforts but it was rather late in the day. For at the stroke of six the gate was slammed in face of a batch of Mr. Pradhan's constituents.

The position at the close seemed as if the "tree" (Mr. P. R. Bhojane) had been well watered, the "elephant" (Mr. G. B. Trivedi) had swallowed up bucketfuls and the "Flag" (Mr. G. B. Pradan) had been about three quartermast up. The other two candidates were hardly talked about.

### VOTING IN ANDHERI.

#### MR. PRADHAN LEADING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Nov. 10.

For the Bombay Suburban and Thana District constituency, the public of Andheri and its neighbouring places recorded their votes in the Court premises near the Railway station. The general outlook is the want of enthusiasm on the part of the voters as out of about 1000 voters only about 250 turned to the polling station. The polling clerks did not seem to be very busy as voters turned up in a batch of two or three after an interval of about 15 to 20 and even 30 minutes during the course of the whole day, although about half the number of voters had already finished their duty in the morning hours. The voting list was far from complete as most of the tenants had to go away disappointed. To some certainty, one can forecast that Mr. Pradhan is leading, next to him stands Mr. Trivedi, third Mr. Bhojane and the last man being Mr. Zunjarrao, who has substantial hopes in the other parts of the Thana District. It may be mentioned here that the popular feeling was in favour of Mr. Trivedi in view of his past indefatigable services in the Council but it appears that prominent people were not in favour of a Congress candidate to which party Mr. Trivedi belongs. Secondly Mr. Pradhan's professional activities being brought to bear by his brothers pleaders and innumerable clients which again goes against Mr. Trivedi. From a reliable source information is available that Mr. Pradhan also leads in other suburban places of Andheri such as Malad, Ville-Parle etc., and thus one can safely say that, Mr. Pradhan will have an easy walk-over this time also as by sheer miracle and if Mr. Trivedi succeeds, it will be a sheer miracle.

### ELECTIONS IN KARACHI.

#### VERY KEEN CONTEST.

KARACHI, Nov. 10.

To-day's elections for the Bombay Legislative Council are believed to have been the most keenly contested since the inauguration of the Reforms. Thre are three candidates for each of the seats (Mahome-

(Continued on Next Page.)

### REVOLVER IN LOBBY.

#### FREE FIGHT BETWEEN SENATORS.

#### SENATOR ESPINOZA SHOT DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Mexico City.—A revolver fight occurred last night, in the Lobby of the Senate, in which Senator Charles Henshaw shot dead Senator Espinoza. Henshaw was seriously wounded.—Reuter.

### NATIONAL APPEAL TRIBUNAL.

#### COAL-OWNERS' STRONG OBJECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Miners' delegate conference has assembled in London to decide on the policy towards the Government's proposals for settlement. The Crux of the position is7 hour day. The Executive is not prepared to take the responsibility for committing the Federation to district settlements, involving not merely wage revision but extension of hours and this responsibility is thrown on the delegate conference. If the latter agrees to accept district settlements, then the executive will speedily negotiate agreement. Owners are adamant in insisting on longer working day and will not consent to the establishment of the National appeal tribunal, empowered to co-ordinate and revise district settlements including hours. On the other hand if the miners abandon 7 hour day as hard and fast principle, the Government is prepared to do its utmost to safeguard national minimum wage and other national principles.—Reuter.

### £300 MILLION LOSS IN PRODUCTION.

#### WHAT STRIKE COSTS BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

At question-time, in the House of Commons, to-day, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, President, Board of Trade, said that the loss in production, due to the cessation of work since May 1st by the miners and others, could be estimated at between 250 and 300 millions sterling. This did not include the losses due to the disturbance of trade connections which it was impossible to estimate.

COAL OUTPUT AND IMPORTS.

Col. Lane-Fox, Secretary, Mines Department, said that ten million tons of coal had been raised from ordinary mines from May 1st to the present day, while the outcrop workings varied between 50,000 and 100,000 tons, weekly. Between June 1st and October 30th 15 and a half million tons had been imported. He declined to give the average price of the coal Government had imported.—Reuter's Special.

### CANTON TROOPS ADVANCE.

#### RAPID MARCH TOWARDS NANKING

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Shanghai.—Sun Ghuan-Fang has arrived at Nanking at the head of his armies, which have been very much disorganised. It is believed that Cantonese troops advancing from Kiukiang will be outside the walls of Nanking within a week or two.—Reuter.

### SUN CHUAN-FANG WITHDRAWS FORCES

#### KIUKIANG FALL SEQUEL.

LONDON, November 10.

Shanghai.—As a sequel to and of Kiukiang, it is officially stated that General Sunchuanfang, hitherto Military Governor of Kiangsu and four neighbouring provinces, including Kiangsi, is withdrawing his entire forces from the province of Kiangsi.—Reuter.

### CHINA AND POWERS

#### TREATIES TO BE REVISED.

LONDON, November 10.

Peking.—The Cabinet has approved the suggestion that the Chinese Foreign Office shall appoint a Special Commission to prepare for the revision of all Treaties between China and the Foreign Powers which are due to expire shortly.—Reuter.

### INDIAN OFFICERS OF I. M. S.

#### PASSAGE FACILITIES SCHEME.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Replying to Colonel Day, Lord Winterton said that Lord Birkenhead had recently sanctioned a scheme aiming, "inter alia", at the provision of certain passage facilities for Indian officers of the Indian Medical Service who desired to avail themselves of study leave in Britain. He hoped that particulars would be announced shortly.—Reuter.

### 300,000 BALES OF COTTON WITHDRAWN.

#### BANKS TO THE RESCUE

#### GROWERS TO BE FINANCED

LONDON, November 10.

Atlanta (Georgia).—300,000 bales of cotton have been withdrawn from the market for 18 to 24 months or until the market is satisfactory. The Georgian Banks have arranged, without appealing to Government, to finance the growers who will place cotton in holding a pool. Five of the largest banks have underwritten the twelve million dollar cotton fund.—Reuter.

### WORK OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

#### PRIME MINISTER'S OPINION.

LONDON, November 9.

Inquiry among the Prime Ministers elicits information that good progress is being made without Imperial Conference, but in the present stage of the Committee work, it is difficult to state the exact position. However, they are beginning to see the end of their labours. All are very tired from pressure of work and festivities. In most cases it is impossible at present to fix definite dates for their departure, but it is thought that about another fortnight will see the completion of the deliberations of the Conference.—Reuter.

### IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

#### COMMITTEES' PROGRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Economic Sub-Committee of the Imperial Conference has completed the review of the work of the Imperial Shipping Committee, and agreed upon the terms of its report to the Conference. The Nationality Committee has reached a definite agreement on most subjects. The Plenary Conference to receive various reports will possibly be held on November 12.—Reuter.

### IRAQ ADMINISTRATION.

#### SIR, H, DOBBS' TRIBUTE,

LONDON, Nov. 10

Geneva.—The President of the Mandates Commission at the close of hearing reports on the Iraq mandate congratulated the British Government on the excellent and comprehensive reports and expressed Commissions appreciation of Sir Henry Dobbs presence during the examination of reports. Sir H. Dobbs who goes to Constantinople on Saturday, to confer with the British embassy interviewed by Reuter emphasised the independent character of the Iraq Government. He pointed out that Britain interfered as little as possible with the internal administration and her advice was never resented by Iraq government. He paid tribute to King Faisal and Iraq Government for their constant courtesy and assistance.—Reuter.

### MODARRES REMOVED TO HIS HOUSE.

LONDON, November 9.

Teheran.—Modarres has been removed to his house from the hospital. Part of the city near his house was illuminated as a sign of rejoicing at his escape. There have been no developments as yet as to the object and source of attack.—Reuter.

### IRAQ-SYRIA MOTOR SERVICE.

LONDON, November 9.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons whether the new motor-service between Syria and Iraq was operated under Government license, whether military protection would be afforded, and whether each convoy would be compelled to carry wireless transmitting and receiving apparatus, Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Colonies, said that the service in a similar way to other transport services would be subject to Iraq regulations providing for official inspection before departure and for the carriage of the week's provisions. Each convoy had to consist of at least three cars. The Iraq section of the route was absolutely protected, and Ruthawell's Post through which all traffic was required to pass, furnished a wireless station. Therefore, it was unnecessary for each convoy to possess wireless.—Reuter's Special.

### ANTI-FACISTS CORNERED.

#### DOCUMENTS SEIZED.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Rome.—The The Police last night closed the offices of all anti-Fascist parties organisations, which were automatically dissolved by the new law. Many documents were seized and valuable evidence against anti-Fascists is said to have been secured.—Reuter.

### GARIBALDI'S EXAMINATION CONTINUES.

LONDON, November 9.

Paris.—Signor Ricciotti Garibaldi's examination by the police continues. He is not under arrest but is kept under strict surveillance. He has already changed his hotel three times in order to conceal his whereabouts from the general public, possibly to avoid attempts on his life by Fascists and anti-Fascists both of whom might accuse him of having said overmuch.—Reuter.

# "MIASMA OF N. C. O. DEAD."

## "REAL CHANCE" FOR INDIA.

### MR. BALDWIN SERMONISES.

#### SPEECH AT LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

**Speaking at Lord Mayor's Banquet at Guildhall, Mr. Baldwin made a survey of the world since the last Conference. Speaking of Indian elections, the Premier said that he did not want to hazard any predictions beyond saying that "we are watching the outcome with keenest interest and rejoice to think that there is a real chance. The Miasma of Non-co-operation, I believe, has been finally dissipated."**

**He reminded India of the impending stock-taking time, and advised Indian nationals not to approach the Commission as "an India distracted by internal dissension, but as a symbol of lasting harmony among elemenes so discordant."**

#### A GENERAL SURVEY.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Lord Mayor's banquet was held with traditional ceremony and splendour at Guildhall. The cream of English public life was present. General Hertzog and the Maharajah of Burdwan were both warmly received and Premier was enthusiastically greeted.

Lord Mayor proposing toast of His Majesty's Ministers offered very hearty welcome to the Dominions Premiers.

Mr. Baldwin replying said that the significance of proceedings were heightened and our pleasure vastly increased because the toasts included His Majesty's Ministers from all over world and it included the distinguished representatives from India. Some present were old friends, some old friends had passed from the scene and some had joined them for first time, and he believed by now they were feeling at home. (Cheers). It was not yet possible to announce the decisions reached by the Imperial Conference or to anticipate decisions to be made, but he thought he could say with the assent of all his colleagues that there could never have been a Conference in which better and more harmonious spirit was manifest and in which there had been more genuine desire to solve many difficult problems and to bring unity in their Councils and pave the way for further and more rapid progress in future than they had been able to achieve hitherto.

A GENERAL SURVEY.

Mr. Baldwin proceeded to survey the world since the last Conference, contrasting the dark position obtaining in many Continental countries and also in the East and Near East three years ago with the present situation. He declared that the foreign affairs were essentially more satisfactory now than at any time since the end of the war. The nations of Western and Central Europe were rapidly recovering though the process was not yet complete.

EUROPE AND FAR EAST.

There was evidence in Europe of a clearer understanding that only by co-operation and goodwill could an era of peace and stability be realised, and interwoven with this pacific development had been the growth of the League of Nations in both efficiency and authority. Mr. Baldwin laid stress on the increased prestige of the League and good work it had done. The reconstruction of Europe had been the keystone of our foreign policy, and he believed that British statesmanship including the Labour Government during its short term of office had played not an inconsiderable part in the past three years in bringing that about. He regretted that the relations further afield, notably in China, were not so happy. He referred to difficulties and expressed sympathy with the British communities there.

INDIA AND ELECTIONS.

Referring to the "great Indian community which plays so large a part in our Commonwealth of Nations." Mr. Baldwin said he was able to speak to-day more hopefully than had been possible for himself and his predecessors for many years. He did not hazard the predictions as to the result of elections in India "beyond saying that we are watching the outcome with the keenest interest and rejoice to think that there is a real chance (I won't put in higher) that whichever party may claim predominance, the policy of Non-co-operation may at least be recognised as reactionary and sterile. If that anticipation is fulfilled, if the Indian people can find together among themselves what no people can find for them, the habit of mutual toleration on which civilisation insists as one of the conditions of its existence, then I believe we may confidently look forward to that stock-taking time for which is rapidly approaching."—

MIASMA OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

We all desire that the Royal Commission, whenever it meets, may find itself justified in recommending a further step on the road to which we aspire. The miasma of Non-co-operation, I believe, has been finally dissipated. Do not, I would most earnestly say to all those of Indian thought, do not approach the Commission as an India distracted by internal dissension, do not so impress those who will be judges of your development. Let them on the contrary find an India which has proved herself strong enough in setting up her historic dignity to establish a true and lasting harmony among elements so discordant. The very difficulty of the task will immeasurably increase the merit of achievement."

Mr. Baldwin concluded his reference to India by making a personal tribute to Lord Irwin and said he rejoiced to think that the event had hitherto shown that his prediction at Guildhall last year in connection with Lord Irwin's appointment had been abundantly justified. (Cheers).—Reuter.

Continuing Mr. Baldwin said that there had been a steady progress in the South and West and East Africa.

"HOME" AFFAIRS.

Turning to home affairs, Mr. Baldwin thought they would cause deep humiliation rather than pride. The stoppage of the coal industry for six months was a monument of human folly as was the general strike. It defeated the hopes of prosperity at the very moment that the signs of revival in trade were showing. Mr. Baldwin declined however to take a stock of the prophecies that Britain was heading towards a revolution. Our differences, he said, compared with our identities and similarities are superficial. We have seen many peaceful revolutions in Britain and shall see many more. There are signs to-day, as yet inconclusive but none the less suspected by economists in our midst, that a second Industrial Revolution is proceeding now, and you hav only to examine the recent report of the Ministry of Labour and inspectors of factories for an evidence of this.

"A THIRD BRITISH EMPIRE."

Mr. Baldwin recalled that we had a little Empire many years ago in which there were thirteen Colonies. That Empire was lost. "Then second grew up which we know—to-day, a partnership of free nations. But one of the latest writer on the British Empire has pointed out the great truth when he says that we have reached the stage of a third British Empire, an Empire with great pioneering tasks before it. We have here, to-night, the pioneers of new ages in the Dominions Prime Ministers. (Loud cheers). He believed that all of them would go back infinitely strengthened by a welcome they had had in the Old Country from the very day they landed to-day they left. (Cheers).—Reuter.

### ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS

#### BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S HOPES.

LONDON, November 9.

Berlin.—Presenting his credential to Gen. Hindenburg, Sir Ronald Lindsay, new British Ambassador, spoke of cordial Anglo German relations, promising a fruitful Anglo-German co-operation. He said that Locarno and Germany's entry into the League of Nations had opened a new epoch in international history, and they might anticipate a period of uninterrupted conciliation and ever-increasing security.

Gen. Hindenburg in his reply expressed gratitude to King George for the friendly wishes his Majesty had expressed in a personal letter and said he shared Sir P. Lindsay's hope for a new epoch in the history of nation. At the same time, he trusted, all Powers appreciated the political and economic co-operation in a spirit of mutual cosscessions taking into account the national and economic exigencies of individual nations.—Reuter.

### DR TAGORE'S HEALTH

#### TO LEAVE FOR INDIA NEXT WEEK.

LONDON, November 10.

Budapest.—Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has been suffering from neurasthenia, but has taken cure at Balaton spa and has completely recovered. He is now concluding his latest work, and contemplates leaving for India at the end of next week.—Reuter.

### MR. A. R. IYENGAR INDISPOSED.

#### TOUR IN PUNJAB CANCELLED.

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee has cancelled his intended tour in the Punjab owing to continued indisposition.—A. P.

# PANDIT. MALAVIYA IN BOMBAY.

(BY A NATIONALIST.)

The ninth of this month witnessed the contest for election for the six seats assigned to the City of Bombay in the Presidency's Legislative Council. The struggle was keen, fiercer than ever witnessed or anticipated. It most demonstrably established that Non-co-operation is dead. But there are eight more stormy days yet; on some of these we shall see almost as furious a competition. There still remain the test for Europeans, for the University, the Bombay City Mahomedans and landlords. Nor is this all. From the 15th will commence the elections for the Legislative Assembly. They will last till the 20th. Perhaps, the day of supreme excitement has passed but not wholly the opportunity for doing one's duty by one's country. Very fortunately just at this moment we have available the patriotic counsels of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in our city.

THE MADHAV-BAUG SPEECH.

The veteran statesman has displayed high courage in breaking away from some of his old colleagues. His moral intrepidity has stood crucial popular tests and withstood official assaults. He has hurled defiance at the bureaucracy where he found himself in the right. But at the same time he has fatuously prepared no trap and walked into it himself in order to be acclaimed a martyr. The Pandit is no spectacular Satyagrahi. In his public career of forty years, as recently at Calcutta, he has been on the side of sanity and reason in face of peril or temptation. In the hour of danger his courage does not fail him. He stands serene in the midst of vile vituperation and epithets which truth shuns and decency abhors. Unmoved he eyes the recklessness of brazen bravos. Commend us to the lucid and masterly exposition of the present situation at Madhav-Baug on the evening of the 8th as reported in the columns of "The Chronicle." The Pandit delivered himself in English. This he did of set purpose. He aimed at reaching a wide audience. Never before, at least in Bombay, were heard more convincing and cogent arguments pulverising the Swarajists. The latter's claim to represent the best interests of the country is untenable. The Pandit demonstrated how from the day a citizen registered his name as voter through numerous stages, down to the day he sat elected in the Legislative Council he was a consistent and docile co-operater with the Satanic Government whom all the while he fancied, or cheated himself into believing, he was opposing and paralysing. There is co-operation in getting your name on the electoral rolls. There is co-operation in acting up to the rules governing the polling. There is co-operation in the scrutiny. There is co-operation in sitting down with the bureaucrats under the Council roof. The listening to the debates, the voting on the bills, the passing of resolutions—what is it all but helping forward administration? The Pandit tore to tatters the flimsy pretentions of those who still defend the actions of Mr. V. J. Patel and Pandit Motilal Nehru,—the flagrant violation of their imposing pledges to the public.

SWARAJIST ACHIEVEMENTS.

What was the sauce for the Swarajist goose was not sauce for the Swarajist gander. What was the attitude of these same guarantors of Swaraj when poor Mr. Tambe offered to accept a Ministership in the Central Provinces? It seems the delicious meat of Government office enjoyed by the privileged seniors was poison only for the Nagpur small fry. How can the Swarajists who asseverate with perfervid oratory their mighty resolve to wreck the Government come forward under any conceivable set of circumstances to enumerate their achievements in the Councils and the Assembly? Have they achieved anything? Have they accomplished anything to the interests of this country? They have not. But if they have, they have done it not in conformity, with their solemn word but in impotent deviation from it, in pusillanimous contravention of it. If the Swarajists have served their country, it is not because they walked the path to serve it but because the service was rendered in their own despite. Or rather they had the intention; let us grant, but certainly a method the reverse of right to gain our common end.

It is a cruel tormenting dilemma on the horns of which the ingenious Pandit impaled his subtle opponents. His long speech he delivered with the aid only of a memory stocked with astounding figures and dates and held the vast audience, one cannot say spell-bound throughout, because there was some noise in the beginning, but unquestionably satisfied. Every one of his sentence told. Every one of his word rang true. He developed his argument one by one unfolding the futility of his rivals and showing up their political penury, all without a touch of personal rancour. The whole audience gradually subsided into acquiescence and as the Pandit wound up they broke into shouts of spontaneous agreement.

## VEERING ROUND TO 16D.?

### REPORTED CHANGE IN EUROPEAN MENTALITY

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

Enquiries in well-informed Indian financial circles go to show that the currency controversy is receiving considerable amount of attention at the present moment. Special interest is attached to the changing attitude of the European financial circles. According to a reliable authority there is a considerable volume of European opinion which realises that a ratio of 18d. is unmaintainable and is inadvisedly a high rate of exchange for Government to aim at.—Free Press.

## OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

A Trivandrum message says:—'Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, Political Agent, who was on leave returned on Tuesday and assumed charge of his office from Mr. Vernon who was acting for him.—A. P.

A Pondicherry message says that on the opening day of the Budget session of the French India Legislative Assembly at Pondicherry Mr. Robert Gaebele was elected President of the Assembly.—A. P.

The Viceroy paid a visit to Babugarh Remount Depot, Delhi, on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Viceroy has subscribed Rs. 150 to the Lahore bomb outrage relief fund.

## TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC CO.

BOMBAY, Nov. 10.

"Subject to adjustment the revenue for 3 months ending September 1926 of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., was Rs. 13,21,209, expenditure including depreciation, interest and income tax Rs. 6,54,378 and net profit Rs. 6,66,831".

"Subject to adjustment the revenue for 3 months ending September 1926 of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., was Rs. 16,78,925, expenditure including depreciation, interest, income tax and depreciation on investment Rs. 11,84,707 and net profit Rs. 4,94,218".—A. P.

## A SWEDISH YOUTH'S VENTURE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

A thrilling story of adventure was told by one Mr. Bertil Holt, a young Swede who has done 19,000 miles of journey on an ordinary bicycle from Sweden to India and passed through 47 countries. Mr. Holt was twice imprisoned during his journey in the Riff country and in Turkey. He with two companions left Stockholm in April last. One dropped out in Denmark and the other in Egypt. Mr. Holt proposes to complete his tour after visiting Burma, the Far East and America.—Free Press.

## THE S. I. RY. DISPUTE

### SIR G. PADDISON'S REPORT.

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

Sir George Paddison, the Labour Commissioner who went to Negapatam on Saturday to arbitrate in the dispute btween the railway workmen at Negapatam and the South Indian Railway, returned to Madras to-day. It is understood he will issue a communique shortly regarding his decision.—A. P.

## "TONS OF LOVELY KISSES."

### CALCUTTA JOCKEY'S CASE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

When further hearing of the case against the jockey Michael O'Brien for alleged criminal breach of trust was taken up to-day by the Police Magistrate of Alipur, the complainant Miss Carmen produced thirty telegrams said to have been sent by O'Brien to her from all parts of India many of them conveying his "tons of lovely kisses". Three witnesses including Miss Carmen's Ayah and the wife of a Government Official were examined for the prosecution. Two witnesses deposed to having seen on several occasions Carmen giving money to O'Brien for depositing in a bank on her behalf. The other witness gave evidence regarding an attempt at compromise between the parties before the case was instituted. The complainant produced two letters alleged to have been written by O'Brien to her stating that he would pay her money by cheque The case was adjourned till the 20th instant.—A. P.

## CUSTOMS REVENUE FOR OCTOBER.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

According to the returns received in the Department of Commercial Intelligence the total gross Indian sea and land customs revenue during October amounted to Rs. 420 lakhs as against Rs. 419 lakhs in the preceding month and Rs. 463 lakhs in October 1925. The total revenue realised in the seven months April to October 1926 was Rs. 2,790 lakhs as against Rs. 2,732 lakhs in the same period last year.—A. P.

## MR. A. R. IYENGAR IN LAHORE,

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, leaves Madras for Punjab to-day and arrives in Lahore on the 13th instant He will address a public meeting in Lahore the same evening. On the 14th he will go to Ferozepore, on the 15th to Amritsar and on the 16th to Jullundur whence he will proceed to Bombay. At the places named h will deliver public lectures.—A. P.

## RESULTS AND PROSPECTS.

(Continued from previous page.)

dan and non-Mahomedan) and throughout the day excitement has been great at all the polling stations.

After two in the afternoon the iterest became keener than ever and by five the city polling stations were thronged with voters many of whom had been brought long distances in motor cars or lorries. A number of voters travelled many miles by camel to the polling stations. Special arrangements were made for the voters on Baba and Bhit Islands also at Manora.—A. P.

MR. MEHTA'S PROSPECTS.

Mr. J. N. R. Mehta, the President of the Municipality is expected to be returned to the Bombay Legislative Council for the Non-Mahomedan Constituency.—A. P.

## POLLING IN SIND.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 10.

Mr. Jairamdas Swarajist had good support at yesterday's polling for Bombay Council elections in the town and outstations. Expectations of his success are immensely great in the Eastern Sind non-Mahomedan constituency. Sir Ghulamhussain and Mr Ncormahomed have successfully polled for the 2 Mahomedan seats of Hyderabad district. Mr. Durgadas Advani's (Swarajist) position at Karachi is doubtful.

## FRESH NOMINATIONS TO BE CALLED FOR.

POONA, Nov. 10.

The removal of Dr. Lohokare from the field has raised the chances of the Congress candidate as the late Responsivist candidate was practically sure to top the poll. Under rule 13 of the electoral rules fresh nominations have to be called for. The Congress Party has, however, made telegraphic representation to the Governor stating that the postponing of the elections by the Collector was wrong owing to the Collector was

some technical flaw as to the exact time of the death of Dr. Lohokare. This contention, if upheld, may have the effect of depriving the Responsivists of an opportunity to set up another candidate. The orders of the Government are awaited with great interest.—A. P.

## POLLING IN C. P.

### GOOD PROSPECTS FOR SWARAJISTS.

NAGPUR, Nov. 10.

The result of the poll of the most keenly contested 2 seats of the urban constituency Nagpur cum Kamptee for the C. P. Council was declared this afternoon. There were 8 candidates for the 2 seats. Dr. Khare, Congress-Swarajist candidate and Mr. G. R. Pradhan, a Non-Brahmin candidate, were declared elected. Dr. Khare secured 2,205 votes and Mr. Pradhan 1,647. Both the candidates of the Responsive Co-operation Party were unsuccessful. Of the 8 candidates Mr. Barlingay, Independent and Mr. Pandurangrao, Non-Brahmin, will loose their security. Counting votes for other seats will take place shortly. Dr. Paranjpy, (Responsivist) secured 1448, Mr. Dhabe, (Congress candidate) 1437, Mr. Parekh, (Independent) 1109, Mr. Deshmukh, (Responsivist) 961, Mr. Pandurangrao 544 and Mr Barlingay, (Independent) 446.—A. P.

C. P. GENERAL CONSTITUENCIES.

Elections for C. P. Council for the general constituencies ended yesterday. Messages are pouring in from almost all districts that Congress candidates have polled very successfully. Out of 18 Seats Independent Congress party have no candidates for 6 and for 2, it only adopted candidates after nomination. In the contested seats it is expected that majority of the Congress candidates would be returned. Brisk canvassing is being done for the Assembly election and it is hoped that Messrs. Dwarkaprasad Mishra and Ramdass Naik, Congress candidates will come out vivctorious.—A.P.

ELLICHPUR SEAT.

AMRACTI, Nov. 10.

For the Ellichpur-Daryapur seat in the C. P. Council Mr. Uttamrao Sitaramji of Itki, Independent, polled 1611 votes while his rival Mr. Pangarkar, Responsivist, secured 905 votes. The former was declared to have been duly elected to the C. P. Council.—A. P.

## MR. DESHMUKH ELECTED TO C. P. COUNCIL.

AMRAOTI, Nov 10.

For the Amraoti Central non-Mahomedan rural constituency, Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, Responsivist, is declared duly elected to the C. P. Council. Out of 1,435 votes recorded Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh secured 1,025, while his rival Mr. Deorao Rambhaji got 410.—A. P.

## ELECTION IN U. P.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10

EUROPEAN CONSTITUENCY.

Some keen contests are expected in the U. P. Council elections. For the European constituency Mr. J. H. Abbott of Jhansi who was formerly a nominated representative of the Anglo-Indian community in the Assembly is opposing Mr. St. George Jackson of Lucknow. Mr. Abbott claims to be a railwaymen's friend and to have taken keen interest and played a prominent part in all public matters. Mr. Jackson represented Europeans in the last two councils and the European Association Committee, U. P. branch, is supporting him.

UNIVERSITY SEAT.

Another interesting contest will be for the University seat. Dr. Ganesh Prasad, the sitting members is being opposed by Mr. Iqbal Narain Gurtu. In the last election Dr. Ganesh Prasad was returned by a narrow majority and now that chances of both appear to be equal a great deal will depend on what direction the Muslim votes go.

ALLAHABAD CITY SEAT.

For the Allahabad city seat Mr. Kampta Prasad Raker, Chairman of the Municipality, and Mr. A. P. Dube are the candidates. The former is an Independent and the latter is standing as a Swarajist.

MEERUT DIVISION.

News from Meerut shows that election propaganda there is in full swing. The Swarajists are staking everything on the Assembly election for the Meerut division. The Independent Congress Party there is said to be suffering both from lack of funds and men. But it has been able to make such leeway that the chances are quite bright for its nominee.

PRATABGARH CONSTITUENCY.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani's candidature to the U. P. council from Partabgarh constituency is being largely supported by leaders of different parties and his chances are good.

25th and 26th November are fixed for polling in various constituencies except for European and university seats for which 15th November is the date.—A. P.

At a public meeting of the Hindus of Moradabad a resolution was passed expressing its deep sense of regret and resentment at the attitude of the Swaraj Party and its leader Pandit Motilal Nehru in setting up Raizada Hansraj against Lala Lajpatrai.

## ELECTIONS IN MADRAS.

### JUSTICE PARTY'S SUCCESS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

The first Congress success was proclaimed yesterday when C. Gopala Menon was declared elected by the South Indian Chamber of Commerce. He was opposed by one who called himself Independent though the Justice Party organs gave him all the support they could. The Justice Party has also success in the Central Landholders' Constituency, the Raja of Panagal, the leader of the Justice Party and the Chief Minister to the Madras Government was elected by a narrow majority of three votes. He was opposed by an Independent, Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer. The Central Landholders Constituency has been the pocket borough of the Raja consisting mostly of his class people, cousins and other relations. Considering this the Raja has had a very narrow escape. The counting of the votes of the city non-Mahomedan Constituency takes place to-day at 2 p.m. It was announced for yesterday but was postponed, and this helped the Justicites to enjoy the triumph of their leader, the Raja of Panagal.

## MADRAS COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

The following candidates have been returned to Madras Council in the recent elections:—Northern Landholders constituency Rajah of Gollapalli (Justice) Trichinopoly Srirangam Madura Mahur constituency Mr. Abbas Ali (sitting member) Trichinopoly Srirangam non-Mahomedan urban constituency Ramaswami Iyer (Independent).—

ANGLO-INDIAN CONSTITUENCY.

There was a triangular fight in the election of a member to the Madras Council by the Anglo-Indian constituency. The cotestants included a lady candidate Mrs. Angello. Votes were counted this afternoon by the returning officer at the Council Chamber and Mr. J. A. Davis (Ootacamund) who was a nominated member in the last council was declared duly elected with 1258 votes against his rivals Mrs. Angello's 447 and S. D'Shutie's 217.—A. P.

## A SWARAJIST'S BROAD MINDEDNESS.

### RETIRES' IN FAVOUR OF SIR. PROVASH MITTER.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

Mr. Sailajanath Roy Chaudhury (Swarajist) who was contesting the Presidency Landholders' seat in the Bengal Legislative Council as a Congress nominee has addressed a letter to his opponent Sir Provash Chandra Mitter intimating his desire to wtihdraw in favour of Sir Provash.

In doing so he explains that as the Bengal Tenancy Bill and other important measures affecting the interests of landlords will come up before the next Council and as Sir Provash has greater experience of men and things he is likely to be of more service to the constituency than Mr. Roy Choudhury.—A. P.

## WALK-OVERS FOR PUNJAB COUNCIL

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

The follownig candidates for the Punjab Legislative Council have been returned unopposed:—Hissar for South East towns Non-Mohammadan, Sardar Habibullah for Lahore Mohammadan, Khan Muhamad Abdulla Khan for Muzafargarh Muhammadan, Jamadar Pratap Singh for Jullundur Sikh, Sardar Bishen Singh of Singhapura of Gurdaspur District for Sialkot cum Gurdaspur Sikh, Bhai Narainsingh of Gujranwala for Rawalpindi Division and Gujranwala Sikh, Hon'ble Sardar Jogindrasingh for Sikh Landholders, Nawab Muhammad Jamal Khan for Baloch Zemindars, Diwan Bahadur Raja Narindra Nath (President, Hindu Mahasabha) for the Punjab Landholders General, Lt. Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan for Muhammadan Landholders and Mr. V. F. Gray for the Punjab Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association constituencies.—A. P.

## DR. NANDLAL RETIRES FROM CONTEST

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

As a result of the conversations between Lala Lajpat Rai and Dr. Nandlal, who in addition to Diwan Chamanlal was a candidate for the Assembly for the West Punjab non-Mahomedan Constituency, Dr. Nandlal has withdrawn his nomination papers in favour of Lala Lajpat Rai.—A. P.

## WALK-OVER FOR ASSEMBLY.

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

Mian Abdul Hai has been returned unopposed to the Legislative Assembly for the East Punjab (Mahomedan) constituency.—A. P.

## PUTTING BACK THE CLOCK.

### MR. A. R. IYENGAR'S LETTER TO "FORWARD"

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

In a long letter addressed to the editor of "Forward", Mr. A. R. Iyengar, general secretary, Indian National Congress, stated that the bureaucracy is attempting to forestall the efforts of Congressmen in the coming legislature to make the voice of the people even to the extent to which it is heard in the legislatures wholly futile. He says:—One of the steps now taken is calculated to definitely secure to pro-Government sections in the legislatures the perpetuation of the patronage of the bureaucracy in the shape of offices and loaves and fishes of diarchy by means of which the bureaucracy will be freed from the fear of Swarajists as well as other nationalists attempting to disturb their uninterrupted autocracy. The other is to prevent even combinations of nationalist parties in the Assembly from making the Indian Legislative Assembly function even in the legitimate ways of criticism and censure of the administration by motions and resolutions. Both of them seem to me merely to give us a foretaste of the threat held out by Lord Birkenhead last year when he said that if the Swarajists came in a majority in Bengal and took office with a view to wreck diarchy, the Bengal Government would want powers under the constitution to deal with obstruction effectually. Both these steps are also effective answers to our Responsivist friends who talk of developing resistance from within or using the Reforms for all they are worth with a view to accelerate the advent of Swaraj.

The deliberate policy of suppressing the legislatures and if possible of putting back whatever advance may have been made in the legislatures by the Swarajists and nationalists in the assertion of the fundamental rights of all legislatures is often forgotten by them in the unfortunate mentality which pervades some of our leaders who have not the nerve for a stand up fight against this policy. It is difficult for me at a short notice to catalogue the series of steps by which this process of attempting to put back the clock has gone on since the eventual day when the Swarajists startled the bureaucracy in the Legislative Assembly by rejecting the budget grants and throwing out the Finance Bill

# "PLAY IN ARMY STYLE"

## ARMY TEAM'S DISASTROUS COLLAPSE.

## M. C. C. BOWLERS WORK HAVOC.

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

Before a crowd of about 1,500 the match between M.C.C. and Army in India began here to-day. Geary and Wyatt bowled with deadly effect for the M. C. C. and the Army were all out just after lunch interval for 72 runs, Williams being the top scorer with 22. The M. C. C. then went in and at the close of play had scored 152 for 3 wickets, Sandham being not out with 85.

Ideal weather ushered in the M.C.C's first match in Lahore, and a start was made punctually to time on a perfect wicket. Major Betham who is captaining the army team won the toss and put the M.C.C. into the field.

Weather which was overcast since the morning cleared at once, and before Geary who opened the bowling had completed his over, the sun appeared in all his glory.

Garnons Williams and Mallenson opened the Army innings.

ARMY TEAM.

Major Betham,
O. B. Graham,
L. H. Mallenson,
R. F. Garnons Williams,
J. J. C. Cocks,
P. Howlett,
N. J. O. Carbutt,
L. Williams,
R. E. H. Hudson,
E. Mackessack,
G. S. Grimston,

M. C. C. TEAM.

A. E. R. Gilligan,
A. Sandham,
Eckersley,
J. Parsons,
G. Earle,
Astill,
M. Hill,
Geary,
Chichester Constable,
C. Boyes,
R. T. S. Wyatt.—A. P.

The army made a disastrous opening, and except for Garnons Williams who played very safe cricket the others could get nothing. Eight were trundled out, one after another in quick succession. Wyatt bowled with deadly effect, and at one time, had the excellent analysis of 4 for 15 runs. He was bowling over the wicket. With two slips, one shortleg, and the field well drawn in, he was worrying the batsmen constantly, and though Williams never appeared to be in serious difficulties, both the batsmen were finding it difficult to get the ball away. Wyatt bowled Mallenson with a ball that he knew nothing about, and then the score board showed 12 for one wicket this was first of a series of disasters which only came to a temporary end at the lunch interval.

The army innings came to a close soon after resumption after lunch, Mackessack remaining unbeaten with 7. The innings lasted 2 hours and 10 minutes, and as one critic in the press tent put, it was played in real army style all the batting being free from nerves or anxiety of any kind.

A NASTY STOP.

The M. C. C. then went in. Howlett and Graham started the attack, this had the effect of keeping Wyatt quiet, but he slashed out against Graham. Two beautiful cuts off him brought 6 runs, and then Wyatt offered hot catch to Garnons Williams at Cover which was accepted. Sandham who then had 19 out of 26 was worried by leg trap. He was however dropped by Carbutt at the very place, when the former's score was 26. Howlett was the bowler to suffer. Eckersley opened confidently. Howlett had found a nasty stop with the result that Sandham once got a hard blow right on the heart. Cricket was dull and a fog coming on made conditions still more cheerless. Sandham was once more missed by Carbutt off his own bowling but thereafter, the game was eventless, tea scores being 72 for one wicket.

The fog had intensified during the interval, and when game was resumed after tea the ball was only sighted with difficulty from the press tent. The batsman were playing under difficulties, and when Sandham brought on his 50 with a pretty hook to by, he was loudly cheered. Grimston eventually broke the partnership Astill took some time to settle down being evidently.

By bad light and Sandham was again hit on army by Howlett, the same spot being again in evidence. Sandham lashed out in retaliation, and with hard on drive for 4 reached his 75, in Grahams over. Cocks missed an easy chance of stumping Astill. Stumps were drawn soon after, when the total was 152 for 3 wickets. Sandham was not out 85. Astill was brilliantly run out in trying to snatch an extra run, his wicket beig thrown down full pitch from 60 yards

ARMY TEAM—1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Howlett c. Geary b. Wyatt | 0 |
| Garnons Williams c. Wyatt b. Geary | 22 |
| Mallenson b. Wyatt | 7 |
| Hudson c. Gilligan b. Wyatt | 2 |
| Williams c. Parsons b. Geary | 0 |
| Major Betham c. Earle b. Wyatt | 4 |
| Graham c. Geary b. Wyatt | 0 |
| Cocks c. Astill b. Geary | 4 |
| Carbutt c. Boyes b. Wyatt | 14 |
| Crimpton c. Earle b. Geary | 7 |
| Mackessasc (not out) | 17 |
| Extras | 6 |
| Total | 73 |

RUNS AT FALL OF WICKETS 1—12; 2—18; 3—21; 4—30; 5—30; 6—35; 7—44; 8—62; 9—62.

The Scores:—

M. C. C. TEAM.—1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wyatt c. Garnons Williams b. Graham | 9 |
| Eckersley c. Betham b. Grimstone | 25 |
| Astill (run out) | 30 |
| Sandham (not ouut) | 85 |
| For 3 wickets | 152 |

RUNS AT FALL OF WICKETS 1—28; 2—87; 3—10.

BOWLING ANALYSIS—Army Team

| | W | R | O | M |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Geary | 4 | 34 | 22 | 9 |
| Wyatt | 6 | 33 | 23 | 8 |

—A. P.

# MEANING OF THE EMPIRE.

## SORRY FACE OF INDIA.

"The Daily Herald" writes in mail week:—

The Imperial Conference which opens today finds itself confronted with a series of problems which its forerunners have helped to create, but which, until now, have never been frankly faced.

Step by step the self-government Dominions have freed themselves from every vestige of direct control over their policy by Downing-street. In domestic affairs the emphatic decision of the Canadian electorate that the Governor-General must content himself with being a ceremonial representative of the King and must in no way interfere in or attempt to influence political decisions marks the final assertion of complete independence.

But it is in the other sphere of international relations that the really crucial question arises—no less a question, indeed, than the fundamental one—What is the British Empire?

### GALAXY OF FREE NATIONS.

Mere phrases like Sir Wilfrid Laurier's "galaxy of free nations" no longer suffice to conceal the difficulties. To-day three at least of the Dominions are claiming a status which is that of fully independent sovereign States; free to go to war though the Mother Country remains at peace, to remain at peace though the Mother Country remains at war; free to carry on their own diplomacy, to make treaties or alliances without the Mother Country, even—by implication—against the Mother Country.

That claim cannot be denied without provoking storms of unforeseeable consequence. Yet once it is conceded, what becomes of the unity of the Empire? Not by revolution, as in 1776, but by a gradual and irresistible evolution the one-time colonies have become independent nations. The "painter" has not been "out." It has been quietly dropped. The statesmen have at last to face this fact, and to ask themselves what kind of relation can replace the old. The answer will not be an easy one to find.

### EMPIRE OF SUBJECT RACES.

Yet, even were it found, the "Imperial problem" is only partly solved. For there is another Empire than these free nations, an Empire of subject races, held in subjection by force. They are not represented at the Conference (for the "representation" of India by a delegation of which the head is an Englishman is a rather sorry farce). They are not free members of a Commonwealth: they are—and are rapidly realising themselves to be—both ruled and, exploited by aliens. Against this subjugation there is already a widespread spirit of revolt.

That spirit is growing both in extent and in force. It cannot, in the long run, be denied or successfully opposed. But unless the mood of the British ruling class changes it will be opposed so long and so stubbornly that the history of the "coloured" Empire will be tragically different from the peaceful evolution of the "white" Empire, which is now on the threshold of an entirely new phase.

## SOUTH INDIANS AND THE CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I notice that an annoymous correspondent, evidently a South Indian and a "responsible" Responsivist to boot, has come out in the columns of "The Chronicle" with a declaration that the feeling in Bombay that the South Indians in general are quite antagonistic to the cult of Responsivism is a mistaken feeling. I do not propose to argue with the correspondent, but I cordially invite him to visit the polling booths on the election day and see for himself in which direction lie the sympathies of the South Indian voters. He will find to his dismay that the South Indians in the city are solidly for the Congress and that the mandate of the Congress is still a command to them. For strictly non-political reasons some of us were averse to working against Mr. Jayakar, but the "red eye" and "volunteer uniform" incident make it obligatory on our part to give up the passive attitude. Ninety per cent. of the Madrasi voters will vote for the Congress, and what is more, the majority of them are working strenuously in their humble way in Congress interests. The earnest labours of the late Mr. Shivam, to make the South Indian community in Bombay safe and sound for the Congress have not been wasted. A visit to the polling booth especially in Bombay South will show that.—Yours, etc.

V. M. N.

POONA, Nov. 5.

## MR. NARIMAN'S PROSECUTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The sanction of the Government of India, to prosecute a patriot like Mr. Nariman, is a serious blow to its prestige for it proves two things:—(a) that henceforth Committees appointed by the Government are instruments of prosecution, and not tools of nationalists. At one time Government declares that evidence given before such committees is 'absolutely privileged," but now it is to be only "a qualified privilege." The term "malicious" is a very good cloak for prosecuting bonafide critics of nationalist views. But Government does not speak of any malice in the term "a despicable creature" used for Mr. Nariman.

(b) Secondly, I hope, no sane Indian must now, as a protest, give any evidence before any Committee appointed by the Government, for the sanction given is a breach of trust on the part of the Government. And finally, I am quite sure, Mr. Nariman shall, bravely, face the prosecution.—Yours, etc.

MANILAL B. DESAI.

Bulsar, Nov. 9.

## HAVOC OF RINDERPEST.

### REPORT OF BOMBAY CIVIL VET. DEPT

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department of the Bombay Presidency for 1925-26 indicates that contagious diseases were reported from all the districts and the city of Bombay, 74,597 attacks and 26,734 deaths were recorded from these diseases as against 109,375 attacks and 40,873 deaths reported during the preceding year. During the year 2,172 outbreaks were reported to the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and 2,178 were actually attended to by them. In the preceding year the corresponding figures were 3,037 and 3,021.

Rinderpest continued to be the cause of serious losses in cattle, although it was not so widely prevalent or so virulent as in the previous year and towards the end of the year with the exception of certain parts of the Ratnagiri and Satara Districts the situation had considerably improved. The disease prevailed in 1,382 villages which reported 52,464 deaths in the Presidency in the preceding year, the heaviest mortality occurring in Dharwar, Kanara, Nasik, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, West Khandesh and Surat Districts, Dharwar alone reported 4,390 deaths.

The total number of animals attacked by "foot-and-mouth" disease was 18,330 and the reported mortality was 50.

The number of villages visited by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons was 4,463 as against 4,551 in the previous year. During the course of their tour 16,280 cases were treated for contagious diseases and 17,041 cases for non-contagious diseases. The number of cases treated at Hospitals and Dispensaries numbered 1,24,099 as against 1,15,144 in the past year.

There are now 96 Veterinary Dispensaries in the Presidency proper. The work in Hospitals and Dispensaries continues to expand with the increase in the number of Dispensaries, observes the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department of the Bombay Presidency.

### CATTLE MORTALITY IN SIND.

As regards Sind, the total mortality among cattle reported was 2,943 against 5,519 in the previous year, 29 outbreaks of Rinderpest were reported from the districts in Sind and 919 head of cattle were affected. Of these 519 died 192 outbreaks of Foot and Mouth disease were reported and 12,847 animals were affected. The number of reported deaths was 186.

Preventive inoculations were carried on among 3,754 animals with anti-rinderpest protective serum as against 2,634 inoculations in the previous year.

The expenditure of the Department in Sind was Rs. 1,27,740 as against Rs. 1,30,182 in the previous year; while the departmental expenditure in the Presidency proper amounted to Rs. 3,10,955 as against Rs. 2,80,658.

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Amritsar.—Lieut.-Col. Chambers, Professor of the King Edward Medical College at Lahore, who was for a number of years Principal of the Local Medical School has died of pneumonia.—A. P.

# ARMISTICE DAY.

## C-IN-C. RENEWS APPEAL ON BEHALF OF BRITISH EX-SERVICE MEN.

10 Nov. 26.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S CAMP, India.

On the Eighth anniversary of the signing of the Armistice, I renew with confidence my appeal on behalf of those British ex-officers and ex-servicemen generally in India, who having served their country, are now in distressed circumstances through no fault of their own, & ask all to contribute at this time to the funds of the Indian Ex-Services Association.

During 1925 this Association expended Rs 2,38,000 in assisting British ex-servicemen, in addition to contributing Rs. 5,000 to Earl Haig fund at Home, to purchase & in a part of the expenses incurred for our members at Home. Widespread unemployment still prevails in India causing great distress to many who in time of need came forward — not counting the cost.

The end of the Association's labours is not yet in sight; and I feel confident we in India will high once more to show we are ready to meet our debt to those men who made Victory possible.

Winterton.

# LORD OXFORD IN TEARS.

## TOUCHING SCENE AT FAREWELL MEETING.

Lord Oxford and Asquith, who resigned the leadership of the Liberal Party in mail week was completely prostrated here tonight after his valedictory speech to the Scottish Liberal Association.

The Countess and their daughter, Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, burst into tears with him. The grief of the family spread along the platform. Viscount Grey wiped his eyes and many of the vast audience sobbed in sympathy at the breaking of a fifty-year-old link.

The meeting which had preserved an almost passive dignity right to the end broke down in a flood of tears. Lord Oxford had carried through the last act of his abdication from the Liberal Party with surprising buoyancy. The poignant end came about in a strange way.

Lord Oxford was called on to reply to a resolution of affection and appreciation. He rose to speak, and the audience rose with him. Scotland has her own legend of unreturning leaders. Bonnie Prince Charlie enshrined it. The organ struck up a moving lilt of "Will ye no come back again." The audience sang the word heartily without suspecting the harrowing effect on the veteran of seventy-five years for whom time holds no return.

Lord Oxford's fortitude was conquered by the Jacobean song. "I thank you from the bottom of my heart," he muttered in broken accents, and sat down, with tears coursing on his features. Lady Oxford hid her tears in her bouquet of roses, from which the petals were already falling, and Lady Bonham-Carter sobbed aloud.

### POLITICAL OBSEQUY.

The demonstration was a political obsequy rather than a party meeting. Melancholy music dulled all spirits before Lord Oxford's entry. Rank upon rank of sad and sorrowful faces concentrated on him as he rose to make his speech. Cries of 'Hush" quelled sympathetic cheers as he boldly grasped the nettle of his resignation.

His words, armed with a half-century of authority, fell with the inevitability of 'farewell." He envisaged the future, but his audience thought of the past, and, without knowing which king to hail as his successor, they took part in a tense drama which might be called "The Passing of King Asquith." There was certainly something Arthurian in the sight of this seventy-five-year-old veteran declaring, with humility: "Men come and go."

### LADY OXFORD.

Lady Oxford accepted a bouquet of roses and waved them vivaciously and almost triumphantly.

She tossed her head and drew a deep breath as Lord Oxford emphasised that it was his last address as leader. She fidgeted, she waved to members of the platform behind her. She blew kisses cheerfully to delegates before her as her husband set out to make his solemn way through his brief renunciation.

His mellifluous voice swept the hall—plain matter of fact in tone, not seeking to rouse emotion, and in part succeeding in suppressing it.

"Keep straight on," was his parting advice.

So he ended, before his audience expected it.

Lady Violet Bonham-Carter described her father as not an ill man and one who would never be an old man.

"If things had been different," she went on, "if there had been real unity behind him, he could have carried on for many years giving devoted service to the Party, but as things are, under existing conditions, in the teeth of existing odds, it is a risk and strain which he could not be asked to face and endure. We who love him best reluctantly believe that he is right in the course he is taking to-night."

One of the passage in Lord Oxford's speech was as follows:—

"We hear a great deal in these days about the virtues and the necessity of unity. Unity, I agree, is important; for effective and successful party working it is essential, and I have worked for it in our party since long before many of my latter-day critics were born.

"But if unity is to be more than a hollow and deceptive phrase it must be wholehearted and thoroughgoing, without qualifications, and without reserves. Every resource—moral, intellectual, material—must go into the common stock."

In a letter to Mr. H. J. Spender, President of the National Liberal Federation, Lord Oxford and Asquith announced his decision to retire from the leadership of the party. The letter says:—

"I have had to reconsider from every point of view, public and private, since the differences which arose in the early summer over the General Strike, my own personal relations with the Party. In my judgment, then and now, serious matters of principle, vital to the State and to Parliamentary government, and not less so to the Liberal Party, were put in peril. The outbreak of an organised general strike was the gravest domestic event in my lifetime.

"If it had succeeded, Parliamentary government would have been at an end. To temporise with such a situation would fatally, and with justice, have discredited the Liberal Party. It was no action of mine which made this a ground of controversy in the Liberal ranks, and it was with as much distress as surprise that I found that my public declarations were met with a challenge from a quarter which it was impossible for me to disregard, coupled with a refusal, at a time of national crisis to meet me in council.

### VACILLATING COUNSELS.

"Fortunately for the country, the General Strike came to a speedy end, and I think I may fairly claim that the firmness of some Liberal declarations made during its progress—the only time when they could be of use—contributed materially to this result. If it had gone on, I am convinced that Liberals would have had the strongest reason to deplore vacillating counsels on the part of their leaders.

"I therefore see nothing to qualify in my letter to Sir Godfrey Collins of June last.

"I attach as great importance as anyone to Party unity, and I have done as much as any man living (often under difficult conditions) to attain and preserve it. But I am satisfied that it cannot be effectively maintained under a system of rival authorities, with separate organisations and separate funds.

"I cannot and will not take any part, direct or indirect, in sectional controversies. I am now in my 75th year. I have been for the best past of half a century in public life. I was Prime Minister for a longer consecutive term, and had to face graver responsibilities, than any of my predecessors during the last hundred years. For a still longer time I have been Leader of the Liberal Party. During all these years I have given my time and strength without stint or reserve to the service of the Party and the State. From the principles of Liberalism, as I have always understood them, and understand them still, I have never swerved and I never shall.

"Though my health is now restored, I feel that the anxieties and responsibilities of leadership ought not to be undertaken or continued by anyone who cannot be reasonably certain that he can stand the strain.

"I do not contemplate retirement from public life, and hope that I may still be of some service to the State and to Liberalism, but I have come to the conclusion that it is my duty to lay down the leadership, and this decision, arrived at after much consideration, and with many regrets, must be regarded as irrevocable."

# UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

The Bombay University election for one seat in the Bombay Council was held on Wednesday in the Convocation Hall. The three rival candidates were snapped before the contest began. From left to right (1) Mr. Baptista, (2) Dr. Deshmukh (3) Dr. Paranjpye.

# BOMBAY CITY ELECTIONS.

Another view of the D. Ward Polling Booth showing the rush of voters either on foot or in conveyances, and the lookers-on.

The crowd of voters which assembled at the D. Ward Polling Booth at Wilson College, Chowpatty.

## CHIPLUNKAR DEFAMATION CASE.

### APPEAL TO HIGH COURT TO BE MOVED

POONA, Nov. 9.

Mr. R. G. Dandawate, pleader for Mr. K. H. Chiplunkar is moving the local Government through the District Magistrate, to appeal to the High Court against the acquittal by the District Judge, Poona, of Messrs. Javalkar, Bagde, Jedhe and Lad of the charge of defaming the late Mr. Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar in the pamphlet entitled "Deshache Dushman" which all of them helped to print and publish. Reliance is placed in the application in question on the opinions expressed by the District Judge on some of the passages in the pamphlet while giving his judgment.—A. P.

## TAKING LAW INTO THEIR HANDS.

### SIKH MILITARY MEN'S HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

AMRITSAR, Nov. 9.

Over 100 Sikhs retired from military service, who recently held a conference in the Jallianwala Bagh are reported to have taken possession of some plots of land belonging to Sir Gangaram and situated in the Montgomery district. The Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery and the police went to the spot and dispossessed teh outsiders. Everything is reported to be quiet now. These Sikhs are reported to have resorted to this action owing to their alleged grievance that Government gave vast areas to Sir Gangaram and not to them who, according to them were the really deserving persons.—A. P.

## AFRAID TO EAT.

### The Plight of the Dyspeptic

Are you one of those who are afraid to eat because of the pain and discomfort that follow every meal? If so, it is evident that your stomach has become too weak to do its work.

Most stomach remedies try to digest your food for you, but that is obviously wrong, and at the best only a makeshift. You will get no lasting relief until you strengthen your stomach so that it can perform its duties in the way nature intended.

To cure indigestion you must get at the cause, and the chief cause of indigestion is impoverished blood. There is no better way to restore strength to the stomach than to build up your blood by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Without any purgative or weakening effect, these pills purify and enrich your blood, so that not only will you have an excellent appetite, but you will be able to digest your food perfectly and get full benefit from it.

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## DEPLORABLE FAILURE OF INDIA'S "TRUSTEES."

### MR. MADON ON BLACKETTIAN BUNGLE

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

Mr. B. F. Madon, Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, has submitted to the Government of India through the Government of Bombay a detailed representation on the Currency Bill as introduced in the Assembly in the last Session and the speech of the Finance Member on it in response to a request for his views. In forwarding his representation, Mr. B. F. Madon observes:—

The respects in which the present Bill differs from the pre-war legislation are in regard to the ratio and the obligation to sell gold.

I consider the change of the ratio entirely wrong for reasons given in the attached Note, and cannot understand how a Government that claims to have such great solicitude for the welfare of the agriculturist can proceed with such a change in our Standard Unit. I therefore consider that the Bill should be re-cast to establish the pre-war ratio. There will then be no need for the demonetisation of the sovereign which I consider a most ill-advised step.

OBLIGATION LONG OVERDUE.

As for the obligation to "sell" or rather, as I would put it, to issue gold against local currency tendered, this is an obligation that should have been undertaken years ago, as it had been suggested by the Herschell Committee and very definitely recommended by the Chamberlain Commission. There is absolutely nothing new here in the recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission except the change of the figure to suit the 18d. ratio.

The additional recommendation that they have made, that what the controller may give may be "gold exchange in any country which maintains a free "gold market" is most mischievous and far-reaching in its consequences. I do not agree with their currency authority to give discretion to the currency authority to give gold or gold exchange, but I am afraid it is useless to argue with men who are so panicky as to what India might do if it was allowed to draw gold for internal purposes. I also do not overlook the fact that what we have in our Reserves is not gold but sterling, and so long as such sterling is there, I am prepared to make the best of the position and to give the Currency Authority the discretion to give "gold or exchange on London" but London only. It should not be any other country because the words "free gold market" have no meaning. The market is "free" only so long as it pleases a country to keep it so, and there is nothing to prevent its putting an embargo on the export of gold whenever it thought such action necessary in its own national interests, e.g., in the event of war.

FAILURE OF THE "TRUSTEES."

I am therefore strongly of opinion that the "Trustees" of India will have most deplorably failed in their trust if they allow such a clause to stand, and thereby allow India's valuable gold reserves to be kept in the countries where, in case of war, they would run very great risks. The Bank of England is not allowed to keep a single pound of its Currency Reserves even in the United States, although it can earn interest by doing so. The practice of the Bank of England is to my mind the only sound one and India should follow this practice and not that of the Bankrupt nations of Europe.—Free Press.

## LOSS TO AGRICULTURISTS & MERCHANTS.

### MR. KHAITAN ON EFFECT OF 18D. RATIO.

BOMBAY, November 9.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan of Calcutta, who has come on a short visit to Bombay, interviewed by a representatve of the Free Press on the Currency and Exchauge question stated that the feeling in Bengal on this question against the 18d. ratio and in favour of 16d. was very strog. The people realised that a year which, on account of the good crops should have been a year of prosperity to the country had, through, the course of high exchange, been converted practically into a famine year. The buying power of the agriculturists who constituted the mainstay of the country, had considerably been reduced because the 12½ per cent. difference on account of the high exchange came out of the margin left to the agriculturists after meeting their expenses and consequently this 12½ per cent. really meant a reduction of their margin by about 33 per cent.

The argument advanced by the Currency Commission that the prices in India had adjusted themselves to the 18d. ratio had no strength whatsoever in it.

EXHAUSTION OF RESERVES.

The events that followed the publication of the Currency Comission's report and the decision of the Government of India to stabilise exchange at 18d. instead of 16d. amply demonstrated not only that there was no adjustment on the 18d. basis, but that in trying to work out the adjustment not only had the people been made to suffer miserably, but the reserves in the Paper Currency Reserves had been greatly exhausted and threatened to be exhausted still further to an alarming extent.

The low price of silver, the high rate of exchange alone being responsible for a depreciation of 12½ per cent., had already affected the agriculturists considerably. The total net import of silver into India from 1835 to 1925 amounted to 237 crores ounces which was purchased by the country at a cost of 913 crores of rupees. The value of that silver at the present rate of above 57 rupees came to only about 512 crores of rupees. By the frequent manipulation of exchange from 90's, of the last century to the present times the people had lost about 400 crores in capital asset of silver alone. This gave an idea of how much the country had lost in respect of their other capital assets. Mr. Findlay Shirras had calculated the value of the annual crops in India at roughly about Rs. 2,000 crores. It was obvious that the agriculturists got 12½ per cent. less, which meant that they got about Rs. 250 crores less per year if the rupee was stabilised at 18d. instead of 16d.

LOSS TO MERCHANTS.

This would bring home to everybody why the agriculturists were suffering miserably under the present regime. The agricuturists constituted 80 per cent. of the population of India, and unless they were in a prosperous condition, the demand both for imported goods and the manufactured goods would suffer, and by reason of the falling prices all the merchants were bound to suffer.—Free Press.

## DEPRESSION IN TRADE.

### EXCHANGE POLICY AFTERMATH.

CALCUTTA, November 9.

Presiding at the Dewali Sammilan of the Indian Produce Association Mr. Gokalchand said, the present depression in trade is chiefly due to the exchange policy of the Government of India. The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance has submitted its report but it is a matter of great importance that the recommendations of currency commission have not been well received by the Indian public. The recommendation as regards exchange rate at 1s. 6d. is most disappointing. Here the Commissioners seem to have been guided by considerations other than those of the Indian interests and unless exchange be fixed at 1s. 4d. the condition of the Indian people can be better imagined than described.—Free Press.

## INDIAN CURRENCY LEAGUE.

### AGITATION IN SINGAPORE.

The Honorary Secretary of the Indian Currency League has received the following letter from Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai of Messrs. M. Jumabhoy & Co., Singapore, regarding the propaganda that has already been started there in connection with the exchange policy of the Government of India:

"Dear Sir,—The papers received by the last Home Mail brought the pleasing news of formation of the strong League in Bombay with the object of carrying out propaganda against Government of India's proposal to fix the exchange ratio at 1s. 6d. The originators of the League deserve our hearty thanks and we sincerely wish you all immediate success in this common cause.

You will be glad to know that the local Indian Association has also decided to "hold a public meeting of the Indians to pass a Resolution expressing disagreement with and grave concern at the recommendations contained in the NEW CURRENCY BILL introduced by the Government of India fixing the value of the rupee at 1s. 6d. and that copies of the resolutions be forwarded to the Indian Government (if possible through the Colonial Secretary) and to the unofficial members of the Legislative Assembly."

I am sure the following extracts from the "Editorial Notes" of "THE INDIAN", the organ of our Association, will be of much interest to you:—

"We are not concerned with the pros and cons of the case from the Indian point of view. But the Malaya Indian cannot by any means look upon the decision of the Indian Government with any degree of favour.

.. Not so with the majority of Indians employed here—the salaried folk and the labourers. They have, with rarely an exception, to make monthly remittances home, and to them a permanent cut of 20 rupees on a hundred dollars from the pre-war rate is a sharp hit. The labourers, particularly, who for all we know are even now being recruited on the attraction of Rs. 1-12-0 for every dollar saved, have a grievance. At a time when the cost of living is, if anything, on the increase, the announcement of the new policy is sure to be a blow to Indians in Malaya, who have all along been making the best of the low rate now ruling in the hope that as a result of the Currency Commission's labour conditions would be greatly improved. We still hope that the last word has not been said on this matter by the Government of India and that they will review their decision ere long."

You might be aware that the Straits London exchange is fixed at 2s. 4d. per dol. 1, and if the Bombay London exchange is fixed at 1s. 6d. per Re 1, the Straits India exchange will come to Rs. 155 per 100 dol. and if it is fixed at 1s. 4d. the local exchange will come to Rs. 175 for 100 dol. Thousands of citizens (coolies, menials and ministerial employees and the merchants of all classes) of this part of the world who daily remit money to India are losing Rs 20 per 100 dollars and if the present proposals of the Government of India is confirmed, our loss will be of a permanent nature.

I would request you to kindly favour me with the printed Report of the Currency Commission, together with the note of dissent of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, so also other available literature on the subject which you can conveniently spare.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

### JUTES FIRM IN TONE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

In the share market in jutes with outside buying orders and considerable bullish support from professional speculators this section ruled firm at steadily advancing rates. Further, the strength developed towards the close on good local buying orders. In coals Mundulpore are marked up 6 points while others are steady at the decline. Industrials shew no change although Indian Publicity are marked up one point from yesterday. In teas with better auction sale this section shewed more enquiry. Government securities were steady. Following were to-day's closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 77/9, 4 per cent new loan 1960-70 89/1, 5 per cent bonds 1933 104/4, 5 per cent loan 1945/55 108/2, 6 per cent bonds 1927 101/10, do. 1931 107/12.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 28/8, Imperial Bank fully paid 1508.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalyan Railway pref. 95, Mayurbhanj Railway 65/8, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway rebate 99.

Jutes:—Albion 507, Alliance 529, Anglo. India 399, Auckland 282/8, Barnagore 201/8 Birla 9/12, Cheviot 301, Clive 37/8, Craig 4/10, Dalhousie 447, Delta 560, Empire 53/12, Fort Gloster 825, Fort William 506, Gourepore 729, Howrah 43/2, Hukumchand ord. 13/4, Kamarhatty 650, Kankanarrah 520, Kelvin 855, Kinnison 1015, Lansdowne 295, Lawrence 623/8, National 31/12, Northbrook 55/12, Orient 252, Presidency 8/4, Reliance 75/4, Standard 477.

Coals.—Aldih 72, Baraboni 4/5, Bengal 500, Burrakur 20/4, Equitable 19/12, Ghusick and Muslia 10/8, Hurriladih 73, Kosoonda and Nyadee 14, Mundulpur fully paid 70, Ondal 13, Raneegunge 53/4, Talcher 5/9.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 10/8, Indian Iron and Steel 6/4, Marshall and Co. 3/6, B. I. Corporation ord. 4/5, Madan Theatres 4, Spencer's Hotel 6/8, Publicity Society of India 13/6, Howrah Oil 9/4.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 35/3, East India 25, Joybirpara 27, Jutlibari 20/8.—A.P.

## SIR P. THAKURDAS AND CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, November 9.

Keen interest has been created in commercial circles over the forthcoming visit of Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas to Calcutta as it will afford an opportunity to many for exchanging views with him over the currency question.

The garden party of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in honour of Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas comes off on the 14th, when the President and Members of the Committee of the Chamber will meet Sir Purushotamdas at Birla Park.

It is understood advantage will be taken of this visit by the Rotary Club to arrange a lecture by Sir Purushotamdas on the Currency problem.—Free Press.

## ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

### FAMOUS CALCUTTA JOCKEY ON TRIAL.

CALCUTTA, November 9.

A large crowd including a number of racing men attended the Court of the Alipore Police Magistrate who took up to-day the case in which Michael O'Brien, a well-known jockey was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of various sums of money on the complaint of Miss Carmen. In her examination in chief, she stated she knew O'Brien for close upon 7 years and lived with him on terms of intimacy for six and half years. More than 4 years ago O'Brien proposed that when they had sufficient funds at their disposal they would go to South America and settle there as man and wife. She began collecting funds and on different occasions entrusted to him various sums to the extent of 15,000 rupees to be deposited in the bank on her account in his name, as she was made to understand that according to banking laws she could not open a floating account. She also stated that she further advanced loans to O'Brien to the extent of 22,000 rupees and gave him valuable presents of various kinds of the total value of Rs15,000.

In January last she requested O'Brien to draw some of her money and make preparations for their departure from Calcutta as she had got tired of her present life. At first he putit off for some time, but when pressed for money he used to stay away from her. She wrote to him about it and in reply he called her to his room at the Grand Hotel in March. She went there and was told by him that he would square up affairs with her very soon. After some days she again saw O'Brien in his hotel, but this time he told her that he did not know her and did not understand what she was talking about. Eventually she saw a high police officer who advised her to seek redress in court. After her examination the prosecution asked for adjournment as her witnesses were not ready. The Magistrate remarked that it should be remembered that O'Brien was a professional man and the longer the case hang on, the more he suffered and ultimately it might turn out to be a case of blackmailing. The prosecution counsel: "We don't mind your Honour going on with the case with that impression."

The case was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

A passenger car of Commercial Carrying Company conveying about 16 passengers met with an accident near Gauhati where the car skidded on the main road and was upset. The passengers had a narrow escape but only one was injured. His condition is serious.—A. P.

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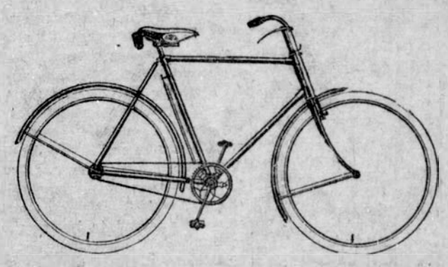

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## HYDERABAD NEWS.

### OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 7.

Although we are not still in the dead of winter, plague has broken out in the immediate outskirts of the city. In 1925 there were two visitations and after lying in a state of somnolence the scourge has come again to hibernate. It has been said that the existence of a well-organised statistical department constitutes the first line of defence in warding off epidemics but here this Department is conspicuous by its absence. Of all the administrative Departments in the State none is treated with such galling indifference as the Municipality; constituted in the regime of the late Sir Salar Jung, in texture and fabric it remains much the same. The whole Municipal Administration pirouettes around a blase set of rules inadequate to meet modern requirements. The Municipal Bill has been on the Legislative anvil for the last 20 years; perhaps the Municipal Committee have no mind to pass from the stage of "un-organised simplicity to organised complexity."

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY.

The anniversary of the Prophet's birthday was celebrated last week with great eclat in Secunderabad by the Anjuman-i-Islamiah. His Exalted Highness the Nizam graced the occasion with his presence. Discourses on the Prophet's life rendered in exquisitely finished speeches notably by Hakeem Maksood Ali Saheb and Moulvi Abdul Aleem of Meerut were greatly appreciated. His Exalted Highness' unaffected simplicity in sitting beside the common folk by turning over the beautiful carpet spread for him profoundly impressed the huge audience.

The Quadrangular Cricket matches which have become an annual feature in the Hyderabad sporting world opened on the 4th. The first match between the Parsis and Hindus ended in a victory for the former by 60 runs.

Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung, Finance Member, Nawab Fakhr Yar Jung, Financial Secretary and a number of Professors of the Osmaniah University have proceeded to Aurangabad, to participate in the celebration of the College Day. The Finance Member is expected to return on Monday.

Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, F.C.H., Chief Engineer and Secretary P.W.D. returned to Head Quarters on Saturday, after his periodical inspection of the Rayenpally Reservoir Project.

It is proposed to secure a plot of land from the Bombay Improvement Trust measuring roughly 2,000 square yards in the north of the city. A temple on the plot with the Sabha Mandap, Gymnasium, Library Room, and Superintendent's quarters is estimated to cost Rs. 25,000. The Mandap will at least accommodate 1,000 persons at a time. The running expenses for the whole scheme including the land rent and the Municipal Taxes, and Superintendent's charge will approximately be Rs. 2,000 per year.

The Madrasai Jagirdaran (School for the sons of Jagirdars) at Begumpett, had the honour of receiving on Thursday afternoon a distinguished visitor in the person of Nawab Valiud Dowlah Bahadur, President H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council. The President who was accompanied by Nawab Mirza Yar Jung, Chief Justice, Nawab Akbar Yar Jung, Home Secretary and Nawab Masood Jung, Director of Public Instruction, made a close inspection of the various branches of the institution and expressed himself greatly pleased with the manner in which the seminary was conducted. A programme of athletic sports was gone into by the boys and the President was glad to announce the award of a Silver Cup to the best athlete. The absence of a suitable place for prayers next drew the President's attention who has ordered an estimate to be put up for the construction of a Mosque.

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## EXECUTION OF WILLS.

### DETAILS OF PROCEDURE.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"Under section 57 read with Section 63 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, Wills made by Hindus, Jains, Sikhs or Buddhists in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam and in the Presidency Towns of Madras and Bombay or those made outside such areas so far as they relate to immovable property situated within these areas are required to be reduced to writing, signed and attested. That is to say, every testator, not being a soldier employed in an expedition or engaged in actual warfare or a mariner at sea, shall execute his Will according to the following rules:—

(a) He shall sign or affix his mark to the Will or it shall be signed by some other person in his presence and by his direction;

(b) The signature or mark of the testator or the signature of the person signing shall be so placed that it shall appear that it was intended thereby to give effect to the writing as a Will;

(c) The Will must be attested by two or more witnesses each of whom has seen the testator sign or affix his mark to the Will or has seen some other person sign the Will in the presence of and by the direction of the testator or has received from the testator a personal acknowledgment of the signature or mark or of the signature of such other person; and each of the witnesses shall sign the Will in the presence of the testator, but it shall not be necessary that more than one witness be present at the same time, and no particular form of attestation shall be necessary.

The Civil Justice Committee recommended that all Wills made by Hindus, Jains, Sikhs or Buddhists even outside the areas mentioned above should be required to be reduced to writing, signed and attested in accordance with the rules, and this recommendation was given effect to by the Indian Succession (Amendment) Act, 1826, published in Part IV of the Gazette of India, dated the 18th September. The Act comes into force on the 1st January 1927, and the attention of the public is once again drawn to this important piece of legislation affecting the law of Wills in the country."

## BACKWARD COMMUNITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES

### GOVT. RECOGNISE COMMITTEES.

In December last the Bombay Government announced their decision to recognise Committees representative of Backward Communities with a view to assisting them in recruitment to Public Services. These Committees would be authorised to get into touch with all officers who have the power to make appointments and to bring to their notice the names of deserving members of their communities.

In pursuance of these orders Government have now recognised the Standing Committee of the Bene-Israel Conference as a Committee to assist Government in recruitment to Public Services in respect of candidates belonging to the Bene-Israel (i.e. all Jewish) Communities in all Divisions of the Presidency including Sind. The Bene-Israel Conference will adopt the same procedure as laid down for all such Communal Committees in general.

Orders regarding the recognition of other Committees formed by non-Brahmin Back ward Communities will be issued later.

## INDIAN STUDENTS TO BRITISH INSTITUTIONS.

### BUREAU SUBSTITUTED FOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"It will be remembered that the Indian Students Committee presided over by Lord Lytton recommended the formation of a Bureau in India from which students anxious to gain admission to British Institutions could obtain the fullest and most up-to-date information with regard to the facilities available. Owing to the size of India a single Central Bureau was considered to present many difficulties and accordingly the Committee suggested that the establishment by each Indian University of a Bureau, specially staffed and equipped, for the purposes of:—

(1) Supplying students wishing to pursue their education abroad with all information, advice and assistance which they may require;

(2) Supplying the foreign University authorities with the kind of information regarding students which will enable them to make their selection from the applications forwarded.

This Bureau was to be administered by the University and to be advised by a Board consisting mainly of persons with a recent knowledge of the various British Universities. The expenses of the staff were to be met by a special grant from Government to the University. The Bureau thus constituted would take the place of the existing Advisory Committees. By this means, the Committee hoped, in time every University in India would be brought into direct communication with every University in the United Kingdom, and the student could pass direct from his Indian University to the British University to which he secured admission without the intervention of any Government control.

### ADVISORY COMMITTEE DISSOLVED.

The Government of India accepted this recommendation subject to certain reservations. These Bureaux were to be called "Indian Students Information Bureaux." The Indian Universities Conference also considered it desirable to substitute for the existing "Students Advisory Committee" the "University Students Information Bureau."

The scheme, as a whole, having received the assent of the Secretary of State for India, the Bombay Government recently asked the Syndicate of the University of Bombay to formulate detailed proposals for the establishment of a Students Advisory Committee or Information Bureau under the control of the University to replace the existing Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee. The Syndicate has accordingly submitted its proposals which have just received the approval of Government. These are briefly as follows:—

Th Bureau will consist of twelve members, as shown below, to be appointed by the Syndicate for a three years' tenure of office:—

2 members of the staffs of the Arts Colleges in Bombay; 1 member of the staff of a Medical College in Bombay; 1 member of the staff of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; 1 member of the Science staff of any affiliated College; 1 member of the staff of a College of Commerce; 1 representative of the Northern Division of the Presidency; 1 representative of the Central and Southern Divisions of the Presidency; 1 representative of Engineer; 3 persons with personal knowledge of conditions of study in foreign Universities, one of whom at least should be a woman.

The Syndicate will also consider the desirability of appointing a representative of Law and a representative for Sind.

### BUREAU'S FUNCTIONS AND POWERS.

The functions of the Bureau will be:—(1) to collect and furnish information in regard to the Universities and other educational institutions of Great Britain and as far as practicable of other foreign countries; (2) to advise students; (3) to correspond with foreign Universities and other Institutions with a view to placing Indian students in suitable conditions of study in those Universities and Institutions.

The Bureau will have power:—(1) to correspond direct with such Universities, Institutions and persons as agree to such direct correspondence and, in other cases, to correspond with the Educational Department of the Office of the High Commissioner for India; (2) to take deposit from any applicant who desires expenditure to be incurred on his behalf; (3) to refuse to forward any applications for reasons deemed by it sufficient.

It is estimated that the total cost will be Rs. 5,000 a year which Government have agreed to pay.

The Bureau has started with effect from 1st November from which date the present Advisory Committee has been dissolved."

## NATIONAL BABY WEEK IN KARWAR.

KARWAR, October 6.

The Baby Week Celebrations were held in the High School premises during the Diwali Week from 1st to 5th both days inclusive. The Exhibition was opened on the 1st day by Mrs. Montgomery, the wife of the Collector. The Hon. Secretary Mr. B. D. Nadkarni explained the aims and objects of the Baby Week movements, removed a few misconceptions and thanked all the supporters for their generous rally. The President remarked that Baby Week movement was of world-wide importance and aimed at the welfare of the babies and mothers. The exhibits were housed on the first floor of the main building and the Cinema shows were held in the Bai Coover bai Girls School.

The exhibition was kept open for 5 days, the third day having been exclusively reserved for ladies which was taken advantage of by hundreds of them. Lantern lectures were given by members of the Medical profession and Mr. A. D. Upponi.

Dr. Contractor the Civil Surgeon every morning motored to villages with his assistants to examine and weigh babies fit to be exhibited, and out of about 150 babies, 25 received prizes.

The Calcutta High Court re-opened on the 8th instant after the long vacation and Sir George Rankin, the new Chief Justice, was welcomed by the bar. Replying he referred to the various reforms introduced in the High Court by his predecessors.—A. P.

Eleven persons including Ramesh Chandra Bhattacharjee, Headmaster of the Bisweswari School at Noapara, arrested for the alleged discovery of a live bomb in the school premises, have been released by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Chittagong.—A.P.


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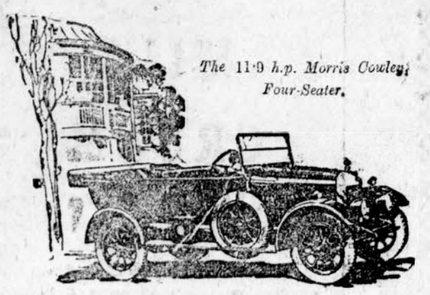

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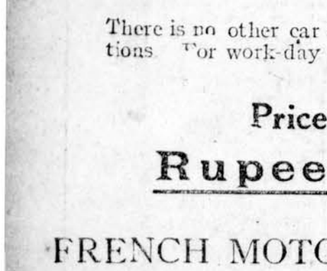


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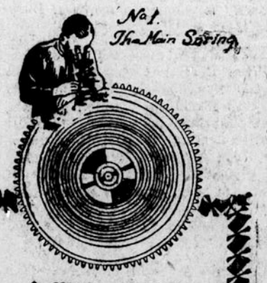


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## "THE HINDU" ANNUAL, 1926.

As usual the current year's Annual will be issued about the first week of December next. It is planned to be a great improvement over the productions of the previous years. The large number of articles would make the Annual a regular literary digest by their range, variety and the weight of authority behind them.

Among the contributors to this number are:—

Mr. Wickam Steed (the late Editor of "The Times" London) Sir Velantine Chirol, Mr. J. A. Spender (of the Westminster Gazette), Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, Mr. Philip Snowden (Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer), Mr. Bertrand Russel and Mr. Nevinson in Britain: Mr. Rene Guenon, Leon Bazalgetts, Jean Richard Block and H. H. Diep Van Ky in the continent of Europe: Mr. Savel Zimand and J. H. Holmes in America and Lala Lajpat Rai, The Rt. Hon. V.S.S. Sastri and Dr. C.V. Raman among others in India.

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